The Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 11,431 New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, JULY 20, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
M. Surat	3142	550	C. R. Edwards	21st July.
L. Indus	3462	6.0	W. E. Breeze	28th ,,
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th ,,
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th ,,
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	5.0	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th ,,
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	15th ,,
				Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2728	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	M. de Horne	24th July.
VERONA	3116	600	A. C. Loggin	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	21st ,,
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3542	550	I. Reeves	18th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *via* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *via* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. ,,
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. ,,

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russel	29th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, June 18, 1885.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, AND Co., BOMBAY, GRINDLAY AND Co., CALCUTTA,

BOOK PASSAGES by P. & O. and all other Steamer without charge for Commission.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
11, ESPLANADE-ROAD.
STUDIO OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. to 4 P.M.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS indebted to, or having claims against the estate of the late Lieutenant B. B. DERING-WILLIAMS, 7th Dragoon Guards, who died at Mhow on 2[illegible] July, 1885, are requested to prefer the same to the undersigned, within one month from THIS DATE, after which no claims will be recognized.

DIGBY DU BOULAY, Captain,
7th Dragoon Guards,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, 16th July, 1885.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ending 30th June, 1885, of Re. 1 per Share, will be distributed at the offices of the Company on and after the 4th August, 1885, to Shareholders whose names are on the Company's register on the 20th July, 1885.

BENN, ASHLEY & CO.,
Secretaries and Agents.

N. B.—The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from MONDAY the 20th July, to MONDAY, the 3rd August, 1885, both days inclusive.

MENTHODYNE.

CURES AT ONCE BY OUTWARD APPLICATION.

Most invaluable for nervous headaches caused by overwork and study. To be simply rubbed over the affected part, or amongst the roots of the Hair.

Per bottle As. 12 and Re. 1-4.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "BURMAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 24th July, 1885, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1,301 tons, on Monday 20th July at 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward English Mail.) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Bahrun, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. " MALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at 4 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 18th July, 1885.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey any where *en route* and available by ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Through Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

THE s. s. "SELEMBRIA" has arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our countersignature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

All claims should be presented to the Captain of the steamer, by whom all such are payable before sailing of the steamer; otherwise they will not be entertained by him.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents inward for s.s. Selembria.
Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

READY-MADE LONGCLOTH SHIRTS,
COLLARS ATTACHED,

Made from the best Longcloth and finest Irish Linen
Price per doz. ... Rs. 60 0
Sample Shirts ... ,, 5 0 each.
Sizes in stock from 14½ to 17 inch.

HANDKERCHIEFS.

Gent's Strong Irish Linen	Rs.	8 0	doz.
Do. Fine do. do.	,,	10 8	,,
Do. French Cambric Hemstitched ... Rs. 13-8 and	,,	14 8	
Do. do. do.			
Fancy Color'd Borders ... Rs. 13-8 to	,,	16 0	

ROYAL BATH BLANKETS.
TURKISH BATH TOWELS AND BLANKETS,

ROYAL BATH BLANKETS.

Size 48 by 80 inches ... per pair Rs. 8 a. 0

"These blankets afford a great luxury after bathing by means of their absorbent qualities and ample size. The person is dried without a chance of feeling chilled."

TURKISH BATH TOWELS. Rs. a.
White, 41 by 57 inches ... per doz. 27 0

TURKISH TOILET TOWELS.
White, 23 by 44 inches ... per doz. 11 0
,, 23 by 44 ,, extra quality ... ,, 14 0
Brown Linen, Striped, best quality ... ,, 18 0

TREACHER AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRAVELLING RUGS AND MAUDS.

REAL SCOTCH MAUDS—IMPORTED DIRECT.

All Wool Mauds in the following Clan Favours
"ROYAL STUART,"
"GORDON,"
"ARGYLL,"
"MACKENZIE" &c., &c.
Each Rs. 28-8 nett.

All Wool Mauds in a variety of Scotch Mixtures at Rs. 12-8, 13-8, 18, 20, and 22-8 each nett.

All Wool Rugs—a large assortment of fancy patterns, including—
"AUSTRIAN,"
"GROSVENOR,"
"PARK,"
"CHESTER,"
"ASCOT,"
"TOURIST," &c., &c,

Varying in price from Rs. 10 to 30 each nett.
The new "Dunblane" Wrap—pure Scotch Wool,
Each Rs. 20 nett.
Washing Cotton Dust Wraps,
from Rs. 2-8 to 3-8.
Gentlemen's Morning Robes,
from Rs. 17 to 30.
Just the thing for Board Ship.
SILK UMBRELLAS.
SUN UMBRELLAS.
RUG STRAPS.

TREACHER AND Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

KEMP'S CHICKEN WINE.

A LIQUEUR-GLASSFUL contains the nourishing constituents of a teacupful of strong Chicken Broth. For debilitated patients it is one of the most nutritious stimulants that can be given.

Per Bottle Rs. 3.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TARAXACUM AND PODOPHYLLIN.

This celebrated combination for LIVER COMPLAINT

Is prepared with the greatest care and uniformity by the undersigned. It is recommended as a safe and efficient remedy for all disorders arising from torpidity or inaction of the Liver.

Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Limited,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS
AND
MANUFACTURERS,
SHIPPERS OF INDIAN DRUGS.
(Prize Medal 1873).

Price Lists, Wholesale,
Furnished on receipt of Card.

ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

MILK TESTERS
OR
LACTOMETERS

MAY be relied on for testing the purity of Buffaloes' or Cows' Milk. These afford the only means of detecting and checking the habitual watering of Milk which is carried on by Bazaar Milkmen. They are adjusted to 84 deg. Fahr., and are practically accurate for the Bombay temperature.

TESTER WITH TRIAL JAR, Rs. 3.

KEMP AND COMPANY, Ld.,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

GYMKHANA KIT.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., import only the best Goods from the leading English Houses, which are manufactured under the Company's own instructions and in accordance with their long and practical experience specially to meet the requirements of the Indian climate.

LAWN-TENNIS KIT.

BALLS—The Regulation and Perfect Seamless, Rs. 8 and Rs. 12 per dozen.
BATS—Champion, Cork-handled, Double Strung, Pinders Pull Tight and others, from Rs. 6-4 to Rs. 15.
NETS, with Poles complete, PRESSES, &c., &c.

CRICKET KIT.

BALLS—Treacher's 2, 3, and 4 Seam ; Dukes's 2 and 3 Seam.
BATS—Practice, Single, Double, Treble, and All Cane.
BATTING GLOVES, LEG GARDS, STUMPS, and every other necessary.

BADMINTON.
RACKETS.
BOXING.
DUMB BELLS.

FENCING.
FOOT BALL.
GOLF.
POLO.

QUOITS.
HORIZONTAL BARS.
BICYCLES.
TRICYCLES.

SPORTING AMMUNITION AND REQUISITES.
FISHING KIT.
The best assortment in India.

IN-DOOR GAMES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
PLAYING CARDS, CHESS, COMPENDIUMS, &c., &c.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

ISSUE OF FIVE PER CENT. GUARANTEED DEBENTURES.
FOR £305,000,
REPAYABLE IN 5 OR 7 YEARS.

THESE DEBENTURES are secured by a first charge upon the whole of the Bank Premises in London and the East which will be vested in Trustees for the Debenture-holders, due payment of the interest being guaranteed by the Bank.

Interest payable half-yearly at 30th September and 31st March by warrant or coupon at the option of the Debenture-holder.

Applications will be received for Debentures in sterling or rupees.

Bombay, 17th July, 1885.

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.
In cut and engraved glass, with eleco-plated mounts, all electro-plated, oakwood and electro-plate Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.
In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.
In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.
In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts.
Daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 108.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.
Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS.
In electro-plate round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES.
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS.
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS.
With stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES.
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS.
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS.
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS.
With 2 handles and cover for 2 quarts. Handsomely engaved, Rs. 106 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,

JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 4, 1885.

THACKER & CO. LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SURVEYING AND MATHEMATICAL INSTRUMENTS.

THACKER & Co. (LIMITED) import Surveying and Mathematical Instruments only from well-known makers, principally ELLIOTT BROS., and W. F. STANLEY, for whom they are appointed Agents, as it is the experience of the Management that the guarantee of perfection and accuracy afforded by such names as the above is highly esteemed by the Profession, although Instruments by unknown makers may be procured at a slightly cheaper rate.

Theodolites.
Dumpy Levels.
Levelling Staves.
Prismatic Compasses.
Pocket Sextants.
Optical Squares.
Clinometers.
Spirit Levels.
Pocket Levels.
Pantographs.
Cases of Instruments.
Pocket Sets.
Half Sets.

Spare Instruments.
Architects' Scales.
Marquois Scales.
Protractors (all kinds).
Pocket Rules.
Parallel Rulers (all kinds).
Measuring Tapes.
Measuring Chains.
T. Squares
Set Squares.
Straight Edges.
Railway Curves.
French Curves
Drawing Boards.

Stencil Plates.
Field Books.
Level Books.
Note Books.
Mapping Pens.
Indian Ink.
Plotting Scales.
Mounted Drawin Papers
Cartoon Papers.
Tracing Cloth.
Tracing Paper.
Sectional Paper
Sundries.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Dry Water-colours.
Moist do. in pans.
Slow-drying do. in Tubes.
Oil-colours in Tubes.
Dry Water-colour Boxes.
Moist do.
Oil-colour Boxes.
Illuminating Colour Boxes.
Camel-hair Pencils

Siberian Pencils.
Sable-hair Pencils.
Hog-hair Tools for Oils.
Sable do.
Varnishes, Oils, &c.
Drawing Papers.
Oil Sketching Paper.
Prepared Canvas.
Prepared Millboards.
Mahl Sticks.

Palettes, Slabs, &c.
Palette Knives.
Dippers, &c.
Bristol Boards.
Mounting Boards.
Drawing pencils.
Crayons.
Gold and Silver Shells.
Gold Leaf.

ILLUSTRATED PRICED LISTS ON APPLICATION
⁂ALL ARTICLES ADVERTISED ARE KEPT IN STOCK.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
AGENTS FOR—ELLIOTT BROTHERS, LONDON.
W. F. STANLEY, LONDON.
T. H. STEWARD, LONDON.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now so largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

Rs. a.
Superior hunting, ¾ plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case 30 0
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full [illegible] jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob 45 0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance 55 0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished, Crystal faced, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch 65 0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, [illegible] levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH 75 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS, WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma 35 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Second quality 25 0
Ditto, ditto, ditto. Third quality 20 0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT [illegible], EAST STREET, POONA.

PURE INDIAN (KANGRA VALLEY) TEAS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,

SUPPLIERS OF HIGH-CLASS TEAS TO MESSES, CLUBS, &c.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR COL. HAWES' AND OTHER FIRST CLASS TEAS.

OUR celebrated and unrivalled TEAS of the choicest quality (from Col. HAWES' and other Plantations) cannot be surpassed by any other Teas in India. We offer our unsurpassable selection of the BEST and CHEAPEST Kangra Valley Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real Luxury to every Tea-Drinker.

Numerous Testimonials from different Connoisseurs prove that our Teas have enjoyed the highest reputation for their purity and delicacy of aroma. A LARGE STOCK of HOLTA TEAS on hand.

PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION. 22, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

PURE BORDEAUX.

"HOW OFTEN have I wished that the patients coming from a Dispensary or Hospital Room could have a bottle of such Wine, instead of the filthy mixtures, contaminated with methylated spirit which the infernal ingenuity of wholesale chemists supply at low rates."—*Vide the Author.*

Net Cash Rs. 10-0— doz. bottles. Rs. 12-0—2 doz. ½ bottles.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS.

THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT IN BOMBAY.] [ESTABLISHED 1850

SORABJEE SHAPURJEE & Co.,

BOMBAY FOUNDRY AND IRON WORKS,
KHETWADY BOMBAY,
ENGINEERS, IRON & BRASS FOUNDERS, &c.
MANUFACTURERS OF CAST AND WROUGHT IRON MATERIALS.

IRON ROOFS
ROAD ROLLERS
LAMP POSTS
GIRDERS
BRIDGES

CRANES
CYLINDERS
GATES
RAILINGS
COLUMNS

BEVEL AND ROPE GEARINGS,
ORNAMENTAL AND GENERAL CASTINGS.

OUR Foundry, one of the largest in India, is complete with every appliance for all kinds of General Loam and Heavy Castings up to 20-tons weight. The Fitting Department, furnished with First-Class Machines for every description of High-Class Work, and the Smithy, are under our personal supervision. Orders entrusted to us will be promptly executed and efficiently discharged.

Machines, Tools, &c., imported through our Agents from the well-known English makers, Plate, Bar, Galvanized Sheets, Angle and T Iron supplied at the lowest market rates. Engines and boilers Bought and Sold on Commission.

PLANS AND ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,

FROM THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S GARDENS.

AFTERNOON TEA—
"HOLTA" ORANGE PEKOE, very Fragrant, Bright Infusion, full rich cup ... Per lb. Rs. 1 12

VISITORS' 5 O'CLOCK TEA—
"HOLTA" FLOWERY PEKOE, a High-class Tea of uncommon Flavour, Choice Fragrance, and Clear Infusion ... Per lb. Rs. 2 8

BREAKFAST TEA—
"HOLTA" MIXTURE. This Tea is fragrant, pungent and full cup ... Per lb. Rs. 1 8

GENERAL HOUSE TEA—
"HOLTA" FAMILY MIXTURE, of fine brisk flavour, good strength, and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use ... Per lb. Rs. 1 3

ECONOMIC TEA—
"HOLTA" PLANTATION MIXTURE, yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour ... Per lb. Rs. 0 14

UNIVERSAL TEA—
"HOLTA" BROKEN LEAF, a cheap tea of good strength ... Per lb. Rs. 0 10

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET ; AND POONA, "TEMPLE HOUSE," ARSENAL-ROAD.

POONA SEASON.

MESSRS. COOPER, MADON AND CO. beg to call attention to the fact that their POONA BRANCH has now a good supply of NEW BOOKS, PATENT MEDICINES, GENERAL GOODS, &c., and is supplied with the PRINCIPAL NEWSPAPERS immediately after arrival of the Mail.

Goods not in stock, but procurable in Bombay, supplied per RETURN OF POST.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS AND NEWS AGENTS,
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PALE NORWEGIAN COD LIVER OIL.

THE Season's Oil, of which we have just received our supply, is equal in quality to that of any previous year. Norway is now admitted to be the best producing Coast for Cod Liver Oil, the low temperature there available for extraction, and the celerity with which the process is performed, ensuring absolute freedom from rancidity. Our supplier is one of the largest manufacturers on that coast, and guarantees us the best oil of each season.

Per bottle Re. 1-4. Per dozen Rs. 12.
Quoted per gallon at wholesale rates.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

Is a prompt and powerful Tonic ; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. In Nervous and Muscular Lassitude and in want of appetite it is invaluable.

Per bottle Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

THE PARSEE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE.
TO-NIGHT, MONDAY, 20TH JULY, 1885.
FOR THE FIRST TIME.
A new social play, adapted from Lytton's much-admired drama of
THE LADY OF LYONS:
AND
AN AMUSING FARCE.

Doors open at 8 p.m.; performance at 9 p.m. precisely. Tickets to be had at the Theatre. Reserved seats Rs. 2.

BUNGALOW No. 209, on Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Mr. J. Adams, will be available from the 1st proximo. Applications from Government servants to occupy it after the above date, will be received by the Executive Engineer, Presidency, until the 25th instant. Rent Rs. 75 per month.
Bombay, 9th July, 1885.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS being indebted to, or having claims against, the estate of the late LIEUTENANT CHARLES HERBERT BRACKENBURY, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, who died at Kurrachee on the 13th July, 1885, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within one month, after which no claims will be taken into consideration.

All claims to be submitted in duplicate.

C. O. NICHOLETTS, Captain,
5th Bo. Lt. Infy.,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, 16th July, 1885.

THE QUEEN SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ld.
NOTICE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 9, Church-gate-street, Fort, at 4 p.m. on TUESDAY, the 28th instant, for the following object:—

To consider a statement of the Board of Directors as to the position and prospects of the Company which will be laid before the Meeting.—Dated the 18th July, 1885.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
K. M. HEERAMANECK AND Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that KHETSEY SHAMJEE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, has contracted to SELL to VUSSONJEE KHIMJEE, also of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, all that piece or Parcel of vacant ground situate lying and being at Naigam-road near Dadur in the City of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of [illegible] containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's old Nos. 211 and 212 and 211 respectively, new Nos. 13060 and 13062 respectively, and new Survey No. 1-1261 and 1-1262 respectively and the first named piece is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 100 and new under No. 102 and bounded as follows:—On the east partly by the property of Dinbai Framjee Sorabjee Oonwalla, and partly by the property of Mahomed Ally, on the west partly by the properties of Sheik Mahomed Abdul Latiff, and partly by the property of Khetsey Shamjee, on the south by the Naigam public-road, and on the north by the property of Jamu Landu Patel with half of the well situated on the east side of the bungalow of the said Khetsey Shamjee, which said property was formerly and now is in the occupation of the said Khetsey Shamjee.

All persons having any claim or claims against the said property by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, Church-gate-street, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of the advertisement, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to such claim if any there be. Dated this 18th day of July, 1885.

JEFFERSON, BHAISHANKER AND DINSHAW,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India. Petition for Probate of the Will of RAMNATH DADAJI, late of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, deceased.

MADHOWRAO SHRIDHER, JANARDHEN RAMCHANDRAJI and AMBAJI BHIKHAJI, the Executors named in the said Will, Limited, during the minority of NARAYAN RAMNATH, GUNPUT RAMNATH and KHUNDERAO RAMNATH, the sons of the said deceased.........Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Probate of the Will of the abovenamed deceased.

Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.

L. N. BANAJI.
The 17th day of July, 1885.

Mr. MANSUKHLAL M. MUNSHI,
Petitioners' Attorney.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

WE sell all our Books at EIGHT ANNAS the SHILLING and with a liberal discount for NETT CASH ONLY.

NEW BOOKS.	Rs.	a.
A Thousand Miles up the Nile; by Amelia B. Edwards	26	0
A Book of the Begginings; by G. Massey, 2 Vols	22	0
Theory and Practice of Medicine; by Bristow, new ed.	13	0
Stevens on Stowage, 7th edition	13	0
Illustrated History of the World, Vol. I	4	12
Inquires into Human Faculty; by Galton	10	0
Treasury of Modern Biography, new edition.	3	4
Thomson's Lunar and Horary Tables Ditto.	6	0
Egypt, Cyprus and Asiatic Turkey	6	12
Story of My Life: by Col. Meadows Taylor	3	0
Froude's Short Studies on Great Subjects	7	8
Horseback through Asia Minor, new edition	6	12
Froude's History of England, 12 volumes complete	24	0
Central Asian Crisis and Portraits; by Boulger	4	12
Half Hours in the Tiny World	2	4
More Leaves from the Journal in the High Lands	1	8
Chateubriand Revolutions in French	3	8
Sebastian by K. Saunders	2	4
A Regular Pickle; by F. W. Nesfield	3	12
CHEAP NOVELS.		
How they love him; by Florence Marryat	1	0
My Lady Green Sleeves	1	0
A True Marriage; by Emily Spenders	1	0
Mehalah; by the author of John Herring	1	0
Leemsi, a Novel	1	8
The Tinted Venus; by F. Ansty	0	10
Dramatic Notes, a Year Book of the Stage	1	0
Grosvenor Notes, for 1885.	0	10
No Medium; by Annie Thomas	0	10
A large assortment of new French Novels.		
Nana; by Emile Zola, a Realistic Novel	1	4
The Assommoir, by Zola, a Realistic Novel	1	4
A Good and Thorough Magic Lantern with an assortment of 50 slides good and new	90	0

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow-street.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND
PER S. S. "TITANIA."
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON RATS."
Clears out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MAGIC
CURE FOR ASTHMA.
IMMEDIATE RELIEF—PERMANENT CURE.

THIS Preparation is the most certain and speedy remedy for Asthma in all forms. Gives immediate relief, without fail, if used as directed. It has been tried by many with benefit.

Try a bottle. Try a bottle.
Per bot. Re. 1 and 1-12.

COOPER, MADON & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PULVERMACHER'S
GALVANIC CHAIN BANDS.

THESE are either narrow or broad, and are used for Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, Nervous Complaints, &c., &c.

Nos.	0	1	2	3	and	4
Rs.	16-8,	13-8,	10-8,	7-8	and	3-12.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ALWAYS ON HAND.
VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.

Abscess Lancets.
Balling Irons.
Bleeding Lancets.
Casting Hobbles.
Castrating Knives.
Cattle Trocar.
Clipping Scissors.
Clyster Funnels.
Drawing Knives.
Embryotomy Knives.
Fleams.
Hernia Clamp.
Insufflator.
Gum Lancets.
Milking Tubes.
Post-Mortem Instruments.
Probangs.
Rasps.
Scalpels.
Seton Needles.
Stethoscopes.
Tail Scissors.
Tooth Forceps.
Clinical Thermometers.
Tracheotomy Tubes.
Balling Guns.
Bistouries.
Bloodsticks.
Castrating Clamps with Racks.
Catheters.
Clamp for Hernia.
Clyster Syringes.
Directors.
Drenching Horns.
Firing Irons.
Gags.
Hydrothorax Trocars.
Horse Clippers.
Mane Pullers.
Nicking Knives.
Pocket Dressing-Cases.
Probes.
Rowelling Scissors.
Trimming and Clipping Scissors.
Suture Needles.
Hypodermic Syringes.
Tail Cutters.
Tooth Rasps.
Tracheotomy Forceps.
Tracheotomy Cannulas.
Whalebone Probang with Stilette.
Veterinary Syringes, &c., &c.

PRICE LIST SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

TRICYCLES of best Coventry-make, with ball bearings, double-driving gear, and all the latest improvements. Also a few for children.—H.A. GEYER and Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Jewellery! Cheap!! Cheap!!! Silver Lockets from Rs. 1-11, Gold Lockets from Rs. 3-8, Silver Alberts from Rs. 3, Gold Alberts from Rs. 15, Shroff Brothers.

KRAUTER-MAGEN BITTERS, Rs. 15 per dozen, or Re. 1-8 per bottle.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

WANTED EXPERIENCED COMPOUNDERS.—Apply personally with testimonials.—PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort.

WANTED CASHIER with knowledge of general office work, good writing indispensable. Apply personally with testimonials.—PHILLIPS & Co., Limited, Fort.

CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.—A choice collection just received. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, Druggists and Members of the British Pharmaceutical Conference of London, 25, Meadow-street, Bombay.

A BARGAIN, High Dog-Cart, new Victoria and Horse, separate or complete turn out, owner going home. Apply to W. J. ESSAI, Forbes-street, Fort.

FEW LEFT.—We are selling fast our rich Waterproof Coats, as such an excellent stuff at so low prices has made itself a favourite of the public.—STEWARD & Co., 2, Church-gate-street.

THE MODY PARELL IRON WORKS.—Orders for Castings and Fittings—Iron, Brass, Copper, Phosphur Bronze, &c., registered by M. M. Mody & Co., Ld., Apollo-street, Fort, or Parell Works.

SWEETS in bottles, SWEETS loose, SWEETS in jars, SWEETS in tins.—PEARSE & Co., Apollo-street.

DOLMANS, CHILDREN'S ROBES, etc.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress-maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

WANTED, a light, single-horse BROUGHAM. Particulars and Price to "G.," care of Messrs Grindlay, Groom and Co.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

A VALUABLE and Central site for business purposes for lease or sale. Early possession. To view apply to The Manager, East India Mills, Falkland-road.

JUST RECEIVED, Spirit Stoves for warming children's milk, &c., with spare wicks complete from Rs. 1-14. Kerosine stove from 4-4.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

COME ONE, COME ALL—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

GERMAN BEER, just landed in excellent condition. Pale Lager and dark Bavarian like, Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozens.—Apply to C. FLEMMING, 23, Apollo-street.

D. N. RAY, M. D., late attending Physician to the Dispensary of New York, Homeopathic Medical College, can be consulted at his residence, 9, Hornby-road, Fort.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

"DEANE" double acting STEAM PUMPS in Stock, for 1200, 2800 and 4000 gallons per hour. F. W. SHALLIS, Sole Agent, Pulsometer Engineering Company, 11, Hummum Street, Bombay.

LITHOGRAPHIC STONES.—Finest quality. Sizes (in inches) 15 by 21, 16 by 22, 18 by 24, 19 by 25, 22 by 28, 24 by 30, 24 by 32. Price 2 to 3½ As. per lb. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

LADIES' Tailor made Ulsters, Riding Habits, New Market Coats, &c., made and fitted to present style of our new clothes just imported. Estimates and patterns free.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Rampart-row, Bombay.

CUSTOM HOUSE FORMS.—MANIFEST and all other forms now in use in the Customs Department, printed on HOWARD and JONE'S PAPER, sold at the Custom House and at this office. For price per 100 apply to Manager.

FOR SALE.—Price, Rs. 650, a roomy English-built Victoria in very good condition, a set of English-made double harness. Price, Rs. 200, or Rs. 800 for the two together.—All the above are by first-class London makers.—Apply H. S. Symons, Cumballa Hill.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Issued on the first of every month, containing TIME and FARE TABLES of RAILWAY, STEAM, and DAK COMPANIES, with all information for travellers in India, with COLOURED MAP of INDIA. Annas 8, Postage free.

BRIDE, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES. Send for Price-Lists and Illustrations.—PEARSE'S, Apollo-street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

NO TENDERS having been received for the ABKARI farm of the Dahanu Taluka (including the Umbergaon Mahal) in the Thana district on the appointed day, the undersigned hereby gives notice that he will receive tenders for the said farm on the terms and conditions previously advertised, on WEDNESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 12-30 p.m. (Madras time). Tenders may be given for the Dahanu Taluka and Umbergaon Mahal farms either together or separately.

G. W. VIDAL,
Acting Collector.
Thana, 18th July, 1885.

DR. WELL'S
WELL-KNOWN PREPARATIONS.

	Rs.	a.
WELL'S Health Renewer	2	12
WELL'S "Rough on Corns" ....Ans. 6 and	0	10
WELL'S "Rough on Rats" ....Ans. 6 and	0	10
WELL'S "Rough on Tooth-ache"	0	6
WELL'S "Rough on Dentist Tooth Powder" ....Ans. 6 and	0	10
WELL'S "Rough on Pain" ....Ans. 8 and	1	4
WELL'S „ Plaster (porosued strengthening)	0	10
WELL'S Rough on "Cough," Ans. 12, 1-8 and	2	12
WELL'S "Mayapple Pills" ....Ans. 6 and	0	10
WELL'S Brain and Sexual Pills	6	0
WELL'S Swan's Worm Syrup	0	10
WELL'S Pulves Quieter	6	8
WELL'S Chapin's Buchu-Paiba	2	12
WELL'S „ Injection Fleur	2	12
WELL'S „ G. G. Pills	6	0
WELL'S „ S. Pills	6	0
WELL'S „ S. Salve	3	0
WELL'S „ Constitution Bitter Syrup	2	12
WELL'S „ Leaurell Oil or Essence of Nature	3	0

SOLE AGENTS:
COOPER, MADON AND CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED, a large consignment of following monsoon articles:—Water-proof suits (Black and White) generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 10 a suit. Water-proof sheet with warm lining for carriages and horses at Rs. 8 and 10. Coachman's broadcloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Tweed coat and trouser at Rs. 10-12-14-16-25. Tweed over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi, socks and caps (any colour and size) Rs. 6 a set. Seal skin hats with flap from Rs. 6 to 10. Tweed hat at Rs. 2 and 2½. White [illegible] table cloth 6 in. broad Re. 1 a yard. [illegible] handle silk Umbrella Rs. 10. White waterproof cloth 60 in. broad Rs. 4 a [illegible] Railway Rug Rs. 12. These articles are sold on agent's account [illegible] risk.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
Meadow-street, Fort, Bombay.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

5th.—To authorize the Directors to dispose of the Company's Mills and Presses at such price and in such manner as they may deem advisable.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretareis.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

CORDIAL MEDOC.

CONTAINS the delicate and the fine aroma; the sweetness and the mellow of its flavour are excellent. Distilled from only the best Wines of MEDOC with the eminent and incontestible stomachical properties.

Its constant use is not irritating like certain alchols. It is, as its name clearly indicates, the "Cordial."

Per dozen Pints, Rs. 30.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—No. 2912.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply by contract at Bombay of MISCELLANEOUS MARINE STORES for one year from date of acceptance of offer or until the date of sanction of new contract for the succeeding year, will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine at his Office in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, up to noon of Monday, the 27th July, 1885, after which hour no tender will be received.

2. It is open to tenderers to offer for the whole or any portion of the supply. On the other hand, the Government of India reserve the right of accepting such separate portion or portions of the items tendered as they may think fit. Any Tender containing a conditional clause contrary to this requirement or making stipulations not provided for either in this notice or in the printed Tender form, will be summarily rejected.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a Bank of Bombay receipt for the amount to be deposited, or by Government Loan Paper duly endorsed to the Director of the Indian Marine and be sent by registered post. Tenders forwarded in any other way will not be received. Informal Tenders will be rejected, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.

4. Printed Tender forms and any information in connection with the contract can be obtained at the Office of the Marine Storekeeper.

5. Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the Supply of Miscellaneous Marine Stores."

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.
I. G. Dockyard, Bombay, 10th July, 1885.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE OF THE ROYAL INDIAN & COLONIAL EXHIBITION, LONDON, 1886.

PRESIDENT.
THE HONOURABLE F. FORBES ADAM.
MEMBERS.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT, Esquire., C.S.
Major A. B. PORTMAN.
DR. D. MACDONALD.
HAJI KARIM MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Esquire.
E. T. LEITH Esquire, LL.M.
NANABHAI BYRAMJI JIJIBHAI, Esquire.
VRIJBHUKHANDAS ATMARAM, Esquire.
SECRETARY.
J. GRIFFITHS, Esquire.

WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Arts and Industries of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened in London, in May, 1886, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of fabrics of all descriptions, jewellery, pottery, woodcarving, metal work, architectural designs and models, paintings, inlaid work, embroideries, &c., &c., &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to London.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to London of all exhibits, and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the exhibition.

All articles intended to be returned will be brought back to Bombay at the expense of the Committee.

Articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.

Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary. All articles ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled LONDON EXHIBITION.

The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description, and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary in a printed form which can be obtained on application. All packages must be delivered at the School of Art not later than the 1st of December, 1885, after which date no articles will be received.

FOR SALE
AT
JAFFER SULLIMAN'S BAZAAR:

ONE new patent LANDAU, suitable, for one or pair of horses, by Watson, of London, and arrived per s.s. Kerbela.

One new circular-fronted and roomy BROUGHAM with hind quarter-side lights, venetian blinds, &c., by Lewis Fulker, of Salisbury, and arrived per s.s. Kangra.

Besides these there are two new light English Dog-carts and several second-hand LANDAUS, BROUGHAM, BAROUCHES, and VICTORIAS.

Apply to

TO BE LET.

Several furnished BUNGALOWS at Malabar Hill, Breach Candy and other suitable localities, at moderate rents.

FOR SALE.

A pair of handsome Grey Arab horses, height nearly 15 hands, age 5 years, and are well broken to harness.

Also a chestnut riding horse, height 14-2½, weight-carrier—good actions and suitable as a charger.

TO LET, on HIRE, during the monsoon, Broughams for one or pair of horses.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & CO.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona or the sale of
The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
„ Overland Summary,
„ „ Weekly Budget,
„ Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay
and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. branch Establishment East-street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

It is hereby notified that the sale of Engine, Pump, Crane, &c., advertised to be sold THIS DAY, has been postponed until further order.

SALE OF ENGINE, PUMP, CRANE, &c.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction opposite the Ripon Iron Works, Carnac Bunder, by order, and on account of whom it may concern:—10 H. P. Horizontal Engine with fly wheel; 18" Gwynne's Centrifugal Pump with Engine and Piping, 8 tons overhead travelling crane with W. I. Girders, C. pillars &c., &c.

SALE OF (433) BAGS OF HARDA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at one o'clock noon Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction by order of Sha Valchund Oogurchund and on account and risk of th first purchaser Thucker Khetsy Bhuwanjee at Mandvi Bunder, Vudgaddy, in the Godown of Mr. Runchor Anundjee (433) Bags of Harda (in one lot).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 20th July, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HAY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Frere or Jackerya Bunder, by order of Gangaprasad Sewdin and on account and risk of Hurry Tookaram Patel, Tambay and Dewjee Nursoojee Dardalay, the following stock of Hay:—

1 stack of hay No. 325, containing about 211,000 bundles of hay.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Store Lane, Fort, near Messrs. Graham and Co.'s Lane, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, firstrate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of C. A. FIDO, Esqr.

Full particulars will appear hereafter, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 20th July, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-Goods in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

A quantity of grey and white piece-goods, such as dhoties, shirtings, jaconets, drills, T. Cloth, prints, &c., &c.

ON THURSDAY, the [illegible] instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8 and 9lb.
8 cases T. red lappets.
4 „ T. red printed jaconets.
3 „ grey dhoties.
100 bundles local-made yarn.
100 bottles sulphate of quinine.
On account of the concerned—
1 case false pearls.
On account and at the risk of Mr. Eduljee Bezunjee Lakdawalla.
25 dozen quarts E. Remy Martins Squirrel Brandy ex s.s. "Rosetta."
50 dozen quarts Geo Sumers Dolphin Brandy ex s.s. "Rohilla"
50 dozen quarts Geo Sumers Dolphin Brandy ex s.s. "Mirzapore."

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 20th July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS & POSTS.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sitaram—

206 tons superior teak scantlings of various sizes marked MPT, C, FB, MEP; also posts marked FB, RB, MEP, and MR, and

On account and at the risk of Moolla Adamjee Allibhoy—

8 tons teak scantlings in small lots to suit purchasers.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Presidency, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Commissariat Storekeeper-General's Stores, Town Barracks, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 12 o'clock noon.

A quantity of waste papers, iron hoops, and coverings of bales, dead stock provision &c.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 20th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
10 cases prints.
5 „ white embroidered scarfs.
5 „ „ lappets.
5 „ gagrapat.
1 guitar in case with instruction book and spare strings.
1 nickel silver piccolo with silver mouthpiece in mahogany case.
By order of Mr. Jaithabhoy Narronjee, and on account of the concerned.
J A D 15/16—2 cases alpacca lustres.
By order of Thucker Jootha Canjee, and on account and at the risk of Choksi Nanabhoy Bapoojee—
¼ share in the New Prince of Wales Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.
1 French Municipal Bond.
On account of the concerned—
227—J B G, Bombay—1-44 packages stationery consisting of pencil sharpeners, ink and pencil razors red and blue pencils, ivory greeting cards, gold fluid, Calverts' dento phenosone, memorandum books, playing cards, diaries, sketch books, exercise books, account books, shop day-books, smoking caps, slippers, &c.
On account of the concerned—
40 white waterproof suits,
29 black „ coats.
30 „ „ caps.
AT 2 P.M.
1 strong office shigram.
1 second-hand brougham.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE therein, on the Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, opposite Walker's Bungalows.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, all that piece of ground with the messuage or bungalow, cookroom, and stable standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 1,456 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the west by the Public-road called Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, on the north by the property of Thariabhoy Topun, and on the south by the property of Juggonath Sunkersett, which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 606, new No. 13456, and new survey No. 1-3620, and the said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Also at the same place, at 1 p.m., valuable household furniture, large size pier glasses, chandeliers, wall-shade, hand organs, pictures, large size marble figures, carpets, &c., &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter, and which will be on view 4 days before sale.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at 2 p.m.,

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, and iron, old office record paper, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE DIAMOND AND PEARL JEWELLERY.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Tribhowandas Veerjee, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor the following valuable diamond and pearl jewellery:—

1 pair brilliant and pearl bangles.
1 „ pearl bangles (raiful).
1 diamond necklace,
1 brilliant earring,
1 pair brilliant and diamond earrings.
1 brilliant earring.
1 ruby earring.
1 pair emerald earrings.
1 pair pearl and ruby earrings.
2 „ „ earrings.
2 brilliant rings.
1 ruby ring.
1 emerald ring.
1 brilliant ruby hoop ring.
1 pearl ruby and emerald earring.
4 diamond eardrops.
1 brilliant
1 pearl and ruby eardrops.
1 emerald eardrops.
1 pair pearl bracelets.
1 pair pearl bangles (vara).

The above is on view daily from 12 a.m. to 5 p.m.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fine pale sherry, English bottled just received per s.s. Huzara.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 20th July, 1885.

NAUGUR'S FIRE-PROOF SAFES AND CHESTS.

NAUGURDAS PURBHOODAS begs to notify to the Public, the Mercantile Community and Railway Companies that, he has Iron Safes of local manufacture, of different sizes and patterns, and of First-class Workmanship and of English materials, fitted with Chubb's Patent Locks for sale at very moderate Prices.

Repairs to Safes of any make are made, and those that are considered unfit for further use, are repaired to the entire satisfaction of the owners.

Out-station orders are promptly and carefully carried out.

U. S. has been recognized by Government as a maker of Iron Safes.

Price Lists on Application.

N. PURBHOODAS,
Manufacturer of Iron Safes,
330, Kalbadevi-road, Bombay.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."
Ask for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.
Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED),
CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£22[illegible],000.
BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNT are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. MCEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON,
K.D. Bottomley, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.
A. McIver, Esq.
M. E. Sassoon, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 15, 1884.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 50 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 54 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	..
Dry Elite „	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ..	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 35 0	„ 37 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ ...
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 31 0	
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	..	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	...	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 15 0	...
Liebfraumilch	...	„ 21 0
Berncasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Rudesheimer	„ 23 0	...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
ENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 1 0	...
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 3 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 1 2 0	...
Cru de Barreyre	„ 1 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	..
Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0
BRANDY		
Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	...
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 24 0	...
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	...
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	...
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	...
Chambertin	„ 26 0	...
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord	Rs 18 0	..
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	„ 19 0	..
Thistle Blend „ ***	„ 24 0	..
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Export Beer	„ 5 4	..
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints		Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles		„ 40 0
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	„ 17 0	...
Do. do Superior	„ 19 0	...
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins		...

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish, finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 20—50 lb. tin	0 11

From L. GRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. 1 8	Rs. ...
Mettwurst (cooked meat Sausages)	„ 1 6	..
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	..
Asparagus	„ 2 8	..
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ 1 4	0 12
Cellery	„ 0 14	..
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	0 12
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & CO., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celery	...	„ 0 12
French Bean	...	„ 0 9
Young Cut-Beans	...	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	...	„ 1 8
Young Green Peas	...	„ 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	...	„ 1 0
Small Sausages	...	„ 1 6

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.
Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

FLIES AND BUGS.
Beetles, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, munks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NOTICES.

LIVER COMPLAINTS.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury.) THE BEST REMEDY FOR BILLIOUSNESS, STOMACH DERANGEMENT, FLATULENCE, PAINS BETWEEN THE SHOULDERS, BAD APPETITE, INDIGESTION, ACIDITY, HEAD-ACHE, HEARTBURN, and all other symptoms of disordered liver and dyspepsia. Acknowledged by many eminent surgeons to be the safest and mildest pills for every constitution.

In Boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

Sold by Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Prepared by Jas Rorke, London.
Specially valuable Pills for residents abroad and traveller.

TARAXACUM and PODOPHYLLIN—Prepared only by J. Pepper, London. This Fluid combination, extracted from medicinal roots, is now used instead of blue pill and calomel for the cure of dyspepsial biliousness, and all symptoms of congestion of the liver, which are generally pain beneath the shoulders, headache, drowsiness, no appetite, furred tongue, disagreeable taste in the morning, giddiness, disturbance of the stomach, and feeling of general depression. It sets the sluggish liver in motion, very slightly acts on the bowels, giving a sense of health and comfort within 24 hours. It is the safest medicine. Taraxacum and Podophyllin is a fluid made only by J. PEPPER, Bedford Laboratory, London, whose name is on every label. Bottles, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Sold by all Chemists. A most valuable and essential medicine for India, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER will darken grey hair, and in a few days completely bring back the natural colour. The effect is superior to that produced by an instantaneous dye, and does not injure the skin.

LOCKYER'S SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER is the best for restoring grey hair to its former colour. It produces a perfectly natural shade, and is absolutely harmless. Recommended for destroying scurf and encouraging growth of new hair.

LOCKYER's SULPHUR HAIR-RESTORER.—No other hair-dressing is requisite. Large Bottles, 1s. 6d. Sold by Chemists, Hair-dressers and Perfumers in London, and throughout the world.

Lockyer's is equal to any of the high-priced preparations. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

SULPHOLINE LOTION.—An External Means of CURING SKIN DISEASES. There is scarcely any eruption but will yield to "Sulpholine" in a few days, and commence to fade away even if it seems past cure. Ordinary pimples, redness, blotches, scurf, roughness, vanish as if by magic; whilst old, enduring skin disorders that have plagued the sufferers for years, however deeply rooted they may be, "Sulpholine" will successfully attack them. It destroys the animalcule which cause these unsightly, irritable, painful affections, and always produces a clear, healthy, natural condition of the skin. "Sulpholine" Lotion is sold by most Chemists. Bottles, 2s. 9d. Made by J. PEPPER and Co., London. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC strengthens the nervous and muscular system, improves digestion, animates the spirits, recruits the health. For debilitated health from the effect of hot climates, this tonic is invaluable.

PEPPER'S QUININE and IRON TONIC rouses and develops the nervous energies, enriches the blood, promotes appetite, dispels languor and depression, fortifies the digestive organs. Is a specific remedy for neuralgia, ague, indigestion, fevers of every kind, chest affections and in wasting disease, scrofulous tendencies, &c. The whole frame is greatly invigorated by Pepper's Tonic, the mental faculties brightened, the constitution greatly strengthened, and a return to robust health certain. Bottles, 32 doses, 4s. 6d.; next size, 11s. Sold by Chemists everywhere. The name of J. Pepper, Bedford Laboratory, London, must be on the label. There is no Tonic so certain in effect as Pepper's Quinine and Iron. It is strongly recommended to residents in India and the Colonies, and should always be kept ready for use in every case of fever or febrile condition. Sold by TREACHER & Co.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE, & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.
Price Re. 1. Postage half anna.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Football, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 17th :—Clan Forbes (s), from Liverpool ; King Arthur (s), Hongkong ; and Burmah (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 18th :—Rhosina (s), for Penang ; Europa (s), Amsterdam ; Ellora (s), Malabar Coast and Calcutta ; and Clan Ogilvie (s), Liverpool. Yesterday :—Dacca (s), for Suez.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. King Arthur and s.s. Clan Forbes entered, and s.s. Clan Ogilvie and s.s. Rhosina left, the dock yesterday.

THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The increase in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending the 11th inst. was 1,37,884 maunds.

THE SPECIAL JURY.—We are desired by the Sheriff to intimate that special jurors are required to be in attendance at the High Court on Thursday, the 23rd instant, at 10 a.m., and that the attendance of common jurors is not required on that day.

THEFT ON BOARDSHIP.—Mr. N. G. B. Ceranelli, the third officer of the s.s. Manilla, lying in the Prince's Dock, has reported to the police the theft of various articles from his cabin, consisting of a metal watch, a compass, a five-chambered revolver, and a small breech-loading Colt's pistol, of the collective value of Rs. 43.

A DISTINGUISHED VISITOR.—Shrimant Bubai Saheb, daughter of His Highness the late Gunpatrao Maharaja of Baroda, and Shrimant Howsabai Saheb, daughter of His Highness the late Khandarao Maharaja of Baroda, have come to Bombay on their way to Baroda, and are staying with Shivaji Dharmaji at his bungalow, Two Tanks, Grant-road. They will shortly leave for Baroda.

THE VICTORIA OPERA TROUPE.—After a lengthened tour in Kattywar, Guzerat, and Kutch, where they played before H. H. the Gaekwar, H. H. the Rao of Kutch, the Nawab of Junaghur, the Thakore Sahebs of Bhownuggur, Wadhwan, and Morbee, the Jam Saheb of Nowanuggur, and several other Chiefs, the Parsee Victoria Opera Troupe have returned to Bombay for a short season. They will perform a social play adapted from the "Lady of Lyons" this evening at the Gaiety Theatre.

A DISHONEST BILL-COLLECTOR.—Mr. Louis Maguire, a cotton broker, swore an information before Mr. Cooper on Saturday, in which he charged his bill-collector, Hurry Narayen, with criminal breach of trust in respect of two sums of money amounting to Rs. 181-5-9. One day, happening to look over the bill book, Mr. Maguire noticed that several bills due to his firm had not been paid. The accused said that the creditors had put him off with various excuses. The next day accused did not return to his work, and the fact aroused Mr. Maguire's suspicions. He made inquiries, and found that three of the creditors had paid their bills, amounting in all to Rs. 181-5-9, to the bill-collector. The case was adjourned till to-morrow.

DISORDERLY MUSSULMANS.—Inspector Butterfield charged Currim Abdool Rahman and two other Mussulmans, before Mr. Cooper, on Saturday, with being drunk and disorderly. The three accused came out of a liquor-shop in a drunken state and with sticks in their hands. A Mussulman fireman who was passing at the time was set upon by No. 1, who had a heavy piece of wood in his hand, and severely assaulted by him. The fireman ran away, but the accused pursued him, and on the way assaulted other townsmen. The accused No. 1 being a known bad character, was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the common jail, and the other two were fined Rs. 5 and 1.

SUPPOSED LOSS OF A PRAO AND CREW.—Govindjee Harridas reported to the Water Police authorities on Friday that a prao, No. 3603, engaged by him and loaded with iron, which left the Carnac-bunder about 9 o'clock that morning for a steamer in the harbour was missing. The cargo of iron was not taken on board that day, and about 4 p. m. the prao left the steamer for the Carnac-bunder again. One of the calassees, who went on board the steamer to let go the rope with which the prao was made fast, being unable to return to the prao was left on board the steamer. The tindal and five other callassees who were in the prao have not since been heard of. Inquiries were made by the complainant, but he could get no tidings of the prao or the crew. The value of the property on board is estimated at Rs. 2,500.

FOOT-BALL.—A very well contested match of foot-ball was played on Saturday evening on the Cooperage ground between the Byculla and Fort Football Clubs. Play commenced at a few minutes past six o'clock, and for the greater part of the first half time the ball was continually kept about the goal of the Fort team, which was captained by J. Potts. After the first ten minutes' play they were forced to touch down. The Byculla team led, by Binks, very nearly gained a goal soon after. The Fort team, who played throughout very well, playing together, and Potts, Waite, Gawthorne, and another keeping up a running fire of charges, carried the leather into the centre of the field and into their enemies' ground. In the last half-hour Byculla again played up well and fairly bothered their opponents. They secured a try through Cochrane, but Binks failed to obtain a goal. The Byculla appeared the stronger team and showed superior play throughout the game. Reed, Binks, Smith, and Dorman did valuable service for their side, and if the Fort team had not played so well together, Byculla would have won by more than a single try. A return match will probably be played next Saturday. A match will be played at half-past five this evening, on the Cooperage ground, between the second fifteen of the Grant Medical College and the Bombay United Club.

BREAKING INTO A GODOWN.—Inspector Butterfield charged Heerjee Liladhur and Rowjee Mahadoo, petty grain dealers and a ramoosee, before Mr. Cooper on Saturday, with the theft of three bags of rapeseed valued at Rs. 35 from the godown of Messrs. Volkart Brothers. Mr. Balcrishna defended the third prisoner. About 2 a.m. of the 10th it appears that a sepoy going his rounds on the Argyle-road, at the Elphinstone-bunder, noticed the first two accused loitering about the verandah of a house opposite Messrs. Volkart Brothers' godown. A theft having occurred in the locality a short time ago, he made a report to his jemadar. The latter at once went to the godown, and there saw the accused ramoosee, who was keeping a vigilant watch, marching up and down before the door of the godown, which was directly opposite the verandah. The ramoosee reported all was well to the jemadar, but the latter went a little distance and kept a watch on the door of the godown before which the man was walking about like a sentry. After a few minutes he noticed the door was opened, and the second accused stole out. He was at once seized by the jemadar and questioned. His answers led the sepoy to search the godown. Secreted behind a cask, at the end of the godown, the third man was found with five bags of rapeseed stored near the door. Owing to statements made by the two prisoners to the effect that they had bribed the ramoosee with Rs. 5 to allow them to get in, he was taken into custody. Evidence was given to prove that No. 1 had pledged an ornament that night for Rs. 5, and had entertained No. 3 and another ramoosee with tea. In dealing with the case, Mr. Cooper said that he was not justified in convicting the accused on the evidence. His experience in this island led him to attach no weight at all to the evidence regarding the bribe. He therefore acquitted the ramoosee; the others were each sentenced to one year's hard labour in the Common Jail.

SALE OF LICENSES IN BOMBAY.

DURING the last week the Collector of Bombay was engaged in conducting the annual sales of licenses for toddy and liquors. Ten licenses for the sale of Europe liquors up to 11 p. m. daily were brought to the hammer, realising from Rs. 500 to Rs. 700 each. There were 40 licenses put up for the sale of Europe liquors up to 9 p. m. daily, of which 36 were sold at bids from Rs. 400 to Rs. 800 each, while the remaining four were unsaleable and were withdrawn from competition. Last year all these 40 licenses evoked close competition; but the owners of the four that were withdrawn from the sale this year declared that they were unprofitable at the prices asked for. There were 40 licenses put up for the sale of mowra liquor up to 11 p.m. daily, and they were all taken up at from Rs. 900 to Rs. 1,850 each; while out of 186 licenses for the sale of mowra liquor up to 9 p.m. daily, 173 were sold at from Rs. 700 to Rs. 2,000 each; but the remaining 13 found no favour, and were bought in. One of these 173 licenses sold last year for Rs. 2,500; but owing to want of competition, it was knocked down this year to the same person for Rs. 1,500 only Of 75 licenses offered for the sale of pure bevra liquor, only 40 were bought at from Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 each, leaving 35 unsaleable. Of 100 licenses for the sale of raw toddy, only 60 were bought at last year's prices, that is, Rs. 100 each; and the toddywallas declined to offer a higher rate. There were 50 licenses offered for the sale of toddy-liquor, but there was no bid for a single one of them, for the toddy-drawers have come to a strike, and no toddy is to be had. Thus 142 licenses in all had to be withdrawn from competition for want of bidders. Such a discouraging result, it is said, has not attended any of the previous sales.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Co., Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

BOMBAY EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

THE second sitting of the Conference was held on Saturday in the library room of the Elphinstone High School, when the recommendations of the committees on various subjects connected with education were submitted for consideration. The proceedings lasted from 10-30 a.m. to half-past six in the evening, with an hour's interval for tiffin. The proposals have been forwarded for approval to the Departmental Conference of inspectors which will be held about the middle of August at Poona. Mr. W. Lee Warner, Acting Director of Public Instruction, presided.

The chairman in opening the proceeding said :—Gentlemen,—Before resuming the thread of our conference at the point where we left it, I think it is only right and courteous that I should refer to certain communications that I have mean while received. But I shall be as brief as possible, because we have a great deal of work to accomplish. I have received, gentlemen, certain complaints that we have been too exclusive in our invitations to this conference. I would gladly have welcomed the addition to our number of those who have thus intimated their willingness to assist in our work, but I think it right to explain, why we only included in our invitations the four or five score of gentlemen here present, all of whom are actually engaged in educational work. This is not a conference on education. It is a conference of educationalists. The Commission has done for us the work of a conference on education. It has settled the direction in which we should move, and it has steered its course through great controversies. Our task of to-day is to set ourselves as a department in motion along the route marked out. I might, of course, have summoned to my aid the educational inspectors, all of whom are thoroughly well skilled in their work and thoroughly anxious to introduce all reforms that are desirable. I thought, however, it would be more satisfactory for each inspector to take the local authorities on education into his confidence and to meet me in Poona charged with your and their advice. Mr. Chatfield had planned two meetings on a smaller scale before he left India. The first was connected with the aided colleges, and in May last I simply carried out his programme. The second was connected with European schools which your vacations prevented me from holding. I learn from my friend, Mr. Kirkham, that Mr. Chatfield was also considering the matter of a larger conference, but he was suddenly prevented from giving any definite shape to whatever proposals he was then considering. I was therefore free to act, and it occurred to me that it would be better for our departmental conference to assemble after each member of it had met the representatives of education in his division. Thus we are met together, and for my part, unless you think otherwise, I am inclined to advise you not to send any representative to our departmental conference. I shall undertake the charge of your resolution, and the inspectors and myself will see what use we can make of them. A single delegate from each division would hardly be representative of your various views. More than a few delegates would transfer our work somewhat at Poona. With this explanation I trust that no one, not actually engaged in education, who was not invited will accuse me of neglect. Our programme is not original. We only want to carry out the recommendations of the Commission, and before doing so we want gentlemen engaged in teaching to tell us the best way to set about the work. The second matter to which I wish to refer are the printed papers of suggestions which I have received. I am very much obliged to the writers, and will give their able recommendations full consideration. But I notice in one or two of them a tendency of thought which may lead to misunderstanding. It is assured that, as aided enterprise increases and as the boards enter upon their duties, the departmental officers will be able to make a low bow and to retire. But on the contrary the duties of the department will increase instead of decrease. Do you imagine that, if the authority of the Court of Directors and of the Secretaries of State was necessary to direct the action of five or six local Governments, it will not be required to regulate the activity of thousands of boards scattered over the country? There are certain principles of education which must be inviolable. It will be the duty of the department to see that they are so. When we had only our own children, that is our own schools, to keep in order the work was comparatively simple. Control will become far more difficult, but not less necessary, with a number of independent agencies to supervise. If you think that no control is necessary, please read the English Code and the English Education Acts. Do you want your new boards in their infancy to have more freedom than the greatest and older boards of free England? We shall certainly impose no more restrictions on you than are imposed at home, but those we must reserve, unless the observations from the despatch of 1854, which the Education Commission was sent to register, are to be multiplied a thousand-fold in the next year or two. Your approval, gentlemen, indicates that as practical men with schools of your own, you agree with me that such checks must be imposed, and I have only alluded to the matter because these papers before me seem to assume that Municipal boards will apply whatever grant-in-aid rules they please, and will use public funds without following the instructions laid down by the public for their administration. The department will, then, I hope more and more retire for the business itself of direct education, but only to concentrate its attention on the proper regulation of the vast machinery which aided enterprise and local boards will set in action for the education of the people. I will now ask Mr. Kirkham to read the minutes of our proceedings when we last met. (Loud cheers).

Mr. T. B. Kirkham read the minutes of the proceedings of the previous meeting, which were then signed by the president.

EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN SCHOOLS.

The Rev. A. Goldwyer Lewis was then called upon to submit the recommendations of the committee appointed for European and Eurasian schools. It was suggested that the studies in English prose and poetry prescribed for the different standards should be lessened to a certain extent, and that the histories of England and India should be taught *pari passu*. The committee also recommended that book-keeping should form a part of the school curriculum, as an alternative subject with a second language, in standards 6, 7, and 8. One of the proposals of the committee in regard to grant-in-aid was that a grant of not less than Rs. 100 be made for each pupil who passes the Matriculation Examination, inasmuch as the candidates for this examination are the pupils most costly to the schools. It was further suggested that grants should be made, irrespective of the results of examination or inspection, on the average yearly attendance, and also for attendance at drill, for vocal and instrumental music, and drawing. It was recommended that domestic economy, understanding by the term sanitary arrangements, simple household remedies, and domestic expenditure, should be a branch of education in girls' schools receiving a grant.

Mr. Apte wished to know on what principle the grant-in-aid paid to European and Eurasian schools was fixed on a much larger and more liberal scale than that given to native schools.

The chairman said he would answer the question, carefully guarding against any reply being considered either as a reply on behalf of Government or even as the reply of the department. He looked at the matter in this light. Ignorance is a disease which is to be cured, whether the subject be a native or a European. But looking at the physical and other characteristics of the European element of the Indian population, the disease was more mischievous to society in the case of a European than of a native. At least they would all admit that it was equally, if not more, mischievous in the case of the European. Now, the cost of curing a European of ignorance was greater than the cost of curing a Hindu. Perhaps one day the cost would be reduced, but at present we must take society as we find it. The education of a European costing more, the State must perforce pay more, and thus the higher rates were justified by the actual necessities of the case. If they did not pay these high rates, ignorance would be the result, and so they preferred to pay the market rate of the education they desired. (Applause.)

Mr. Lewis then moved that the resolutions arrived at by the committee as regards the alterations of standards be sanctioned by the Conference for forwarding to the Educational Department for their consideration.

The motion having been duly seconded, was carried unanimously.

Mr. Lewis moved that the proposals for dealing with the grant-in-aid rules be also forwarded to the Department.

Dr. Mackichan expressed himself against the proposal to give a hundred rupees for each boy who had passed the Matriculation Examination. If this high reward were allowed per head, the temptation would be very great to put pressure upon boys to join certain schools, in order that the money might be earned. The evil which he now feared did exist formerly, when the amount allowed for each successful candidate was a hundred rupees.

After some discussion, the motion of Mr. Lewis was carried *nem. con.*

It was also resolved that, as advised by the committee, notice of the intention of a candidate to sit for the Matriculation Examination should be sent in to the University authorities not more than three weeks or a month before the examination, in order that the preliminary examination might be thrown, as near as possible, to that for the matriculation.

ANGLO-VERNACULAR AND HIGH SCHOOLS.

Mr. Dossabhoy N. Wadia submitted, for the approval of the Conference, the suggestions made by the committee appointed to consider the Anglo-vernacular and high school grants and standards. The general sense of the Conference was opposed to a grant-in-aid based exclusively on results. The other most noticeable point of discussion was the loud and general applause with which the proposal to represent to the University Syndicate, on behalf of the Conference, the need for general reform was received. The Conference agreed to the committee's proposal that the grant-in-aid for boys' schools should consist partly of a fixed grant and partly of a grant to be determined by results. The Conference recognised the principle already laid down by Government, that self-supporting schools, whether under recognised or private management, should not participate in grants-in-aid, except in special cases. As regards the proposal for a change in the date of of the Matriculation Examination, the committee strongly disapprove of the suggestion made to the Syndicate by the Previous Examination Committee to changethe date of the matriculation examination. Government were recommended to take steps for the encouragement of technical education. The Conference also drew the attention of the educational authorities to the evil practice prevailing in some schools of luring away pupils from other schools by various inducements, such as offering to place them in standards far above those they were in, or to exempt them from payment of fees or from regular attendance, or in the case of ready prepared Matriculation candidates, even offering to pay the pupils small monthly stipends. It was suggested that some steps should be taken to invite all schools to accept some common arrangement with regard to the admission of pupils from one school to another. It was considered desirable that the examiners appointed should be gentlemen who had no personal connection with any part of the teaching work of any high school. With a view to removing the suspicion that the contents of the examination papers occasionally leaked out, it was recommended that as far as possible the matriculation question papers should be printed in England. The committee were of opinion that a better kind of supervision should be exercised at each centre of examination, and that the results of the examination should be published in one final list.

It was proposed that the date of the Matriculation Examination be not changed.

Dr. Mackichan thought it would be better if the examination were held much earlier. The preliminary examination was held some two months before the date of the matriculation, and the shadow of the preliminary fell upon the boys about three weeks before it was held. It must be within the experience of headmasters that no real work was done after the month of August.

Mr. D. N. Wadia was in favour of leaving the date unchanged. A large number of candidates came here from the mofussil, and if the examination were held in August, when the rain is generally heavy and the railway lines are damaged by the floods, they would be put to a great deal of trouble and inconvenience in coming down to Bombay. Moreover, somewhere about September the Parsees celebrated some of their important holidays, when Parsee boys did not feel inclined to do any work.

The chairman said that as one who had worked in the mofussil, and who knew what August rains meant there, he thought it would be inhuman to put boys to the hardships and discomforts of a journey to Bombay for the purpose of appearing at the examination.

The resolution to leave the date unchanged was then agreed to.

On the proposal that native boys in European schools should not be aided at the rate fixed for Europeans, a somewhat animated discussion took place.

Mr. Macdonald objected to the proposal, as tending to discourage the admission of the sons of native gentlemen to European schools.

Dr. Mackichan deprecated in strong terms the admission of natives to European schools. The lads were admitted on condition that they should dress themselves as Europeans, and they got, in a great measure, denationalised.

The Rev. Mr. Lewis said he was connected with two European schools, in one of which Parsee girls were admitted with the happiest results. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. Mr. Sorabjee also bore testimony to the excellent results achieved by his school in Poona, where European and native children were admitted, without any distinction. The school had now been working on this principle for the past ten years.

Dr. Mackichan said that he objected to the abandonment of the national dress, and added that native children admitted on these terms to European schools learned by degrees to despise everything native. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Macdonald said that uniformity in dress tended to promote and facilitate intercourse between children of the different nationalities. It was beneficial to society to remove the distinction of race by associating the boys together.

Mr. Kirkham said that the proposed change in the existing scale of grant would discourage the admission of native children to European schools. He thought there was always an advantage in the boys of the different nationalities associating together.

The chairman thought that up-country, in Kurrachee and elsewhere, the permission to fill up a small proportion of the classes with native children whose parents wished to send them to the European school was regarded as an advantage to the school, and was not attended by any unhappy results.

PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

The committee on primary schools had made a number of suggestions, mostly with regard to an increase in the payment of grant-in-aid. One of their recommendations, to which the Conference agreed, was that industrial instruction, wherever possible and desired by the parents, should form part of primary education. Mr. Namjoshi, of the Poona School Board, made several suggestions for largely increasing the aid given to indigenous schools. He even recommended grants for museums, libraries, and apparatus, and suggested that the aid should be given by Government.

The chairman asked the Conference to pause before they accepted these proposals. The municipality were bound by law to make adequate provision for primary education. If they failed to do so, Government would enforce the obligation. But it would altogether reverse the position to assume that Government were bound to fill up the deficiency by aiding indigenous schools within the very area for which the municipalities were called upon to provide. The proposed rules were lavishly liberal.

Mr. Kirkham spoke to the same effect, and the Conference rejected Mr. Namjoshi's proposal, but adopted another, recommending that the rate of aid to primary schools be increased.

NATIVE GIRLS' SCHOOLS.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker submitted the recommendations of the committee appointed for native girls' schools. The principal recommendation, which was unanimously agreed to by the Conference, was that it was desirable to have a new graduated series of text-books for Guzerati, Hindu, and Parsee girls' schools, adapted, in respect of language and idiom, to the tastes and wants of the communities. It was resolved to forward the recommendations to the Departmental Conference.

MAHOMEDAN EDUCATION.

Khan Bahadoor Gulam Mahomed Munshi, on behalf of the community he represented, submitted the memorial lately presented to H. E. Lord Reay, to be forwarded to the Department for their careful consideration. Mr. Munshi's proposition to this effect was carried unanimously.

STATE-AIDED TRAINING COLLEGES.

Dr. Dymond, after making an interesting speech on the need of special training for the teachers of European and Eurasian schools, submitted the committee's report on the subject, which stated that Government aid was necessary for affording an inducement to young teachers who had shown an aptitude for the work to continue in it. In regard to training colleges, the committee considered that owing to the smallness of the number of European and Eurasian schools in this Presidency, they were at present unable to recommend the establishment of such institutions.

FREE-STUDENTSHIPS AND SCHOLARSHIPS.

The committee recommended that the fees in all classes of schools managed by the department be kept as high as possible, and higher than in public institutions, aided or unaided, of a corresponding class, in accordance with the recommendation of the Education Commission. An animated discussion arose on the proposal to reduce the number of free-studentships in high and Anglo-vernacular schools managed by the Department.

Mr. V. A. Modak, the principal of the Elphinstone High School, and Mr. Eduljee Talati, the vice-principal, strongly opposed the proposal on the ground that it would inflict great hardships on the very poor, who would thus be practically denied the benefits of education. Mr. Talati said that when the matter came before the committee, it was discussed as if the question was one of private schools *vs.* public schools. The question should have been discussed on public grounds and on its own merits. If, however, the managers of private schools were so philanthropic as to have made the proposal with the object of relieving the public schools of their free students, and undertaking their education themselves, free of all charge, there was no objection to its being sanctioned by the Conference.

Mr. Hormusjee Jehangeer, of the Fort Proprietary School, said he cordially agreed with all that had fallen from the speakers on the subject of free-studentships. The proposal appeared to be harsh and unjust if it was calculated to deprive the poor altogether of the benefits of education.

The chairman held that the selection of free students was an invidious task, which was, however, performed by the headmasters with a proper sense of responsibility and fairness. At the same time, owing to the absence of proper rules, the free-studentships went only to a particular class of the community. He thought the rules should be so regulated as to preclude the chance of their working unfairly.

The proposal was then carried, with a slight alteration.

CONSULTATIVE VOICE TO PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

The committee for deciding how best to give private enterprise a consultative voice in educational matters recommended that the present sub-committee should continue in existence as a standing committee, and be consulted in all matters which concern their sphere of discussion. It was also suggested that on their demand a general Conference similar to that now held be summoned.

The chairman said that the last recommendation must be left by him for the permanent holder of the appointment of Director of Public Instruction to consider on his return. Meanwhile, he would gladly accept it for his own guidance, whilst he remained in office. He further said that the Conference in Poona would be a Departmental one, where every inspector would bring his instructions from the centre of similar Conferences; and it would be the business of himself, Mr. Kirkham, and his colleagues to reconsider any differences between the views expressed in various parts of the Presidency. The Conference of inspectors would probably be held about the middle of August, and meanwhile any fresh suggestions made to it would receive consideration.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE CHAIRMAN.

The proceedings having concluded, Mr. Lewis moved a vote of thanks to the chairman for the very able way in which he had presided at the Conference. (Hear hear.) As they had been sitting these eight hours, he was sure they would excuse any lengthy remarks on his part.

The vote of thanks was cordially carried.

The chairman, in acknowledging the vote, said he would remember the unanimity with which the Conference had agreed to most of the recommendations before them, and he and his colleagues would do their best to bring the proceedings to a satisfactory issue, by adopting the recommendations before them as far as possible, and incorporating them in such final revision of the grant-in-aid rules as they might decide upon at the Conference in Poona, to be forwarded for the consideration of Government. (Cheers.)

The Conference then broke up.

RE-TRIAL AFTER DISCHARGE.

IN May last Dorabjee Hormusjee, an engine-driver on the G. I. P. Railway, was charged, at the instance of the railway company, with being drunk and doing a rash and negligent act. The trial took place before Rao Saheb Sittaram Damodhur at Callian, and at the close of the inquiry the accused was discharged. He was re-arrested on Tuesday last on a warrant issued by Mr. H. W. J. Bagnell, first-class magistrate of Tanna, who bailed him for his appearance on Friday last. On that day Dorabjee Hormusjee was placed before Mr. Bagnell in the Tanna court on a re-trial on the same charges, when Mr. Anderson, barrister-at-law, appeared for the accused.

Mr. Anderson argued that the order sent to his worship by Mr. Vidal, the District Magistrate of Tanna, for further inquiry in the case was in itself irregular. Mr. Vidal stated in his order that the evidence was sufficient to convict the accused; and the accused having been discharged, Mr. Vidal thought of having an appeal in the case. Mr. Anderson urged, however, that in a case like this, no appeal could be entertained. The accused, hearing that the papers had been sent to Mr. Vidal, requested him to serve him with a notice in case he thought proper to have a further inquiry made in the matter. But Mr. Vidal made the order behind the back of the accused; and it was therefore a bad one. The accused, ought to have been heard before the order was made. The High Court only had the power to order the re-arrest of the accused after he had been discharged. As his worship had no power to issue a warrant, the arrest of the accused was illegal, and rendered his worship liable to a suit for damages.

His worship, in disposing of the matter, said.—The order of the District Magistrate states—"Further inquiry is ordered to be made into the complaint. The case is therefore transferred for inquiry and trial to the court of H. W. J. Bagnell, Esq., magistrate, first-class, under section 528, Criminal Procedure Code." The jurisdiction of this court is objected to on the following grounds :—1. That there was no notice issued to the accused before the order was made by the District Magistrate, to enable the accused to show cause why the order should not be made. Quoting I. L. R. Allahabad Series, vol. 6, p. 3, and I. L. R., Calcutta Series, vol. 10, pp. 208 and 209, to the purport that it is necessary to serve a notice upon the accused to show cause why action should not be taken against him, in the terms of section 437 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, before proceedings under that section are commenced. 2. That the accused having been discharged after a full inquiry before a competent court, is entitled to the benefit of such discharge, unless some further evidence is disclosed. Consequently an order made by a District Judge, directing a further inquiry to be held, under section 437 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in a case where a magistrate had discharged the accused under section 253, was not warranted by law when there had been a full inquiry by a competent court, and when no further evidence was disclosed, such order being based merely on the ground that in the opinion of the District Judge the evidence recorded was sufficient for the conviction of the accused (See I. L. R. 10, Calcutta series, p. 1027); and that this ruling is applied to the District Magistrate equally well. On the first objection, the court finds that no notice has been issued to the accused. On the second objection, the court finds that in this case a full inquiry before a competent magistrate has been held. Since the issue of the order of the District Magistrate of the 4th inst., the prosecution have at no time appeared before this court to show what additional evidence was forthcoming which had not been taken at the trial before the first-class magistrate, Callian, and which, if taken, would materially effect his decision. The court has carefully perused the evidence in this case, and a very full inquiry was made. The District Traffic Superintendent was called and deposed as to the rules for working danger signals, and that he had made a departmental investigation into the accident. George Gordon, George Fitzgerald, assistant station masters, Callian, Eduljee Rustomjee, guard, Ballajee Appajee, brakesman of No. 6 up-goods train, Ballajee Pandurang, the gateman, Rama Crishna, the pointsman, and Govind Canoo, porter at Callian station, and Steven Leseevitch, the engine-driver of No. 56 up-train which was partly wrecked by No. 6, were all present at the scene of the accident from the beginning to the end and deposed to every detail of it. The signaller at Callian and the station-master at Titwalla deposed to the warning of the departure and arrival of No. 6 up-train, while the carriage examiner and the locomotive inspector gave evidence on some technical points. As there is no contention by the prosecution, either before the District Magistrate or this court that further materials or further evidence are forthcoming, all that is left to this court, would be a re-hearing of the whole matter upon the same evidence which was before the magistrate who held the first inquiry. The court finds, in view of the above facts, that it has no jurisdiction to proceed with the case and make such further inquiry and trial as ordered by the District Magistrate. Proceedings had already been instituted in this case. In consequence of the above finding, the court orders the discharge of Dorabjee Hormusjee, and the proceedings forwarded with the District Magistrate's order of the 4th inst. are returned for the favour of his taking any steps he may deem fit.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

THE DHURUMSEY MILLS.

THE application for winding up the Dhurumsey Mills has been rejected, as nobody appeared in court on behalf of the applicant on the day the case was called on. We should have heard many new things in connection with the concern had the case been heard. We now ask what the unfortunate shareholders intend to do. The shares, originally of the value of Rs. 2,000, are now quoted at Rs. 132. Something must be done with the immense pile of buildings. It is certain the shareholders will get nothing out of it; but it is unwise to postpone the evil day.—*Yezdan Parast.*

THE WAR TELEGRAMS.

IN spite of Reuter and the English papers, the speculators manage to get hold of the war telegrams long before they are published. The announcement that the Russians had advanced to Zulfikar, and that the British Commission had gone to Herat, was known to the speculators two hours before it was out of the press. On the strength of this news, they sold Government paper largely, and brought down the price to 95.—*Akbari Soudagar.*

THE INDIAN VILLAGE.

WHAT advantages do the promoters of the Indian village near Regent-street hope to get out of the movement? The different artificers will, no doubt, amuse the English sightseers, and the artificers will get their wages; but what will India get by it? The movement certainly will not increase the sale of Indian produce. We have no objection to innocent amusement of this kind; but we do object to a pie being spent from the Indian Treasury for the purpose. The question is, who is to pay for the Indian village? Will the Government of India pay a share of the expenses?—*Bombay Samachar.*

NATIVES AS VOLUNTEERS.

IT is much to be regretted that the Government at last thinks that the natives of India cannot be taken into the Volunteer Corps on account of some technical objections. Alas! the fond hope of the natives is now thus frustrated. It is our impression that these technical objections are nothing but polite and roundabout ways of concealing a disheartening refusal under a high-sounding covert excuse. Had the Government been inclined to extend the boon to the natives, it could have contrived a thousand other means to do away with the technical objections, if there be any. We have expressed ourselves more than once in these columns, and we now beg to repeat that it is action of this kind that estranges the sympathy of the people from the Government. This is the effect of the long deliberations of a Viceroy on whose wise administration and sound judgment we depend much for our national progress and advancement!—*News of the Day.*

AN ABKARI COMMISSION.

IF what we hear be true, we are in a position to announce that the Government have appointed a commission to inquire into the Abkari grievances. The commission is to consist of Sir Frank Souter, Mr. Grant, the Collector, and Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengalee.—*Rast Goftar.*

THE GORDON MILLS.

WE hear that the employés of the Gordon Mills have received the customary month's notice, to take effect from the 1st proximo.—*Kaiser-i-Hind.*

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In Consumption its efficacy is unequalled. Dr. Sinclair Coghill, Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor, writes: "I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. Dr. de Jongh's Oil is now the only Cod Liver Oil used in the Royal National Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest.' Sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees: Ansar, Harford, and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

BENGAL.

A RIOT AT BALI.—The town of Bali near Utarpara was the scene of a serious affray between the local police and the people on Sunday last. A constable is reported to have behaved in an insulting manner towards several native gentlemen at a public bathing ghat. One of the Babus, Kristo Dhone Banerjea, B.L., had remonstrated with the constable, telling him that he was violating one of the bye-laws of the Municipality. The constable gave him an insulting answer, and he demanded the constable's name and number. The constable refusing to give his number, the Babu caught hold of his hand, and told him to go with him to the thana. The constable gave a push to the Babu, and was running away, when he was caught by other men, and was given a good beating. A small crowd assembled, and the sub-inspector came to the spot. On hearing the constable's one-sided tale, he ordered the constable to go to the thana and bring all the available men to the spot. Some twenty men with latties soon came and began to assault the crowd indiscriminately. Hundreds of men poured in from all directions, and a serious affray took place, in which several persons were severely injured. The Chairman and the Vice-Chairman of the Bali Municipality at once drove to the Magistrate of Howrah, who deputed Mr. Samuel and a posse of constables to quiet the disturbance, and make an investigation. Mr. Samuel dispersed the crowd which numbered about 5,000 men, and was subsequently engaged in making an investigation.

A DANGEROUS PRACTICE.—The manjee of a passenger boat was charged at the Calcutta Police Court with carrying four passengers in excess of his license. Superintendent Robertson, of the River Police, informed the Court that, in addition to the charge framed under the Port Rules, he had added other charges under two or three sections of the Penal Code, warranted by the fact of the boat having been swamped with thirteen passengers, ten only of whom were rescued, while three are still missing, and are supposed to have been drowned. His worship, under the circumstances, thought it advisable to adjourn the case, as in the event of the bodies of the deceased being found, it would be necessary to further charge the accused with doing a rash and negligent act and thereby not only endangering life and property, but causing the death of the three men. Superintendent Robertson said that the tides were very strong just now, and he had repeatedly warned boatmen to exercise great caution, instead of which they were reckless. Owing to the strong tides, accidents were occurring every day. His Worship postponed the case to Friday next, directing the accused to be enlarged on his personal recognisance for Rs. 50 and one surety for Rs. 20.—*Daily News.*

CHARGE OF MURDER.—Tin Cowrie Pal, the youth who is charged with the murder of a girl, named Koosoom Raur, was brought up on remand. Baboo Kally Math Mitter was present to watch the proceedings on behalf of the prisoner, and reserved the cross-examination of all the witnesses cited by the prosecution. Seven more witnesses were examined, making in all twenty-three, after which the prisoner was committed for trial at the ensuing Sessions, which open on the 20th instant. The prisoner, on being asked if he had any thing to say, replied that he would reserve his defence for the Sessions, and through his attorney he handed in a long list of witnessee to be cited at his trial.—*Id*

MADRAS.

THE JEWEL ROBBERY AT SECUNDERABAD.—A short time ago a zenana carriage met with an accident at Secunderabad, and the inmates afterwards discovered that their jewels had been stolen. In connection with this robbery, Driver John Hefford, of the D—1st Royal Artillery was brought before a District Court Martial on the 6th instant, charged as follows :—Firstly in that he at Secunderabad on or about 12th May, stole from Rajah Bahadoor Goor Sahib Gajiman Parshall several articles of jewellry of the aggregate value of not less than halli sicca Rs. 40,000, secondly, received stolen goods knowing them to have been stolen, in that he at Secunderabad on or about 12th May, was in possession of articles of jewellry of the aggregate value of halli sicca Rs. 30,000, the property of the said Rajah Bahadoor Goor Sahib Gajiman Parshall, which he knew to have been stolen. The court found him not guilty of the second charge, but guilty of the first with the exception of several articles mentioned in the charge. He was sentenced to imprisonment with hard labor for two years. In confirming the finding and sentence of the court, Major General Prendergast, commading the Hyderbad Subsidiary Force, remitted six months of the imprisonment with hard labor. and further added that the imprisonment of one year and six months be carried out not in the United Kingdom.

AN UNFAITHFUL COMRADE.—At the Presidency Magistrate's Court, Egmore, yesterday, before Colonel Weldon, John White, an Ordnance Artificer, was charged by John Sellers, another Ordnance Artificer, with criminal trespass with intent to commit an offence. The evidence of the prosecutor went to show that on the 10th instant he received an anonymous post-card concerning defendant, at the General Hospital, in consequence of which he left the hospital, and in company with Police Sergeant De Fontaine and Artificer Gala, proceeded to his house at New Town, jumped over the back wall, and entered the hall, where he found the defendant jumping out of bed. It was then 10-45 p.m. Prosecutor opened the front door and let in the two friends whom he brought. On seeing this, prosecutor's wife ran away to a neighbour's house, and the defendant was then and there made a prisoner and marched off to the guard-room. Mrs. Sellers said that the defendant came to the house, and after talking for some time he was asked to leave, but the defendant said he would rest there, and laid down on her bed, when her husband came in and from fear she ran away to the next house. Prisoner said that he frequently visited the prosecutor, but on that particular night he was sent for by Mrs. Seller, who wished to go and see a play at Egmore. The charge having been clearly proved, the defendant was sentenced to three months' simple imprisonment of which fifteen days to be solitary.—*Mail.*

DURBAR.—A grand durbar was held at the Residency, in harbour of the return visit of His Highness the Maharaja to Mr. Girdlestone, the British Resident in Mysore. His Highness, who was accompanied by Nr. K. Seshadri Iyer, the Dewan, and the principal Mysore officials, was received in the Durbar Hall by the Resident. Of the Cantonment officials there were present Colonel LeMessurier, Consulting Engineer to the Government of Mysore, Colonel W. Hill, Civil and Sessions Judge, and Major E. P. Maltby, District Magistrate. After exchange of the usual compliments, the British officers under the Resident were introduced to His Highness. *Attar* and *pan* were next distributed and the durbar brought to a close. The Resident officially visited His Highness yesterday, when the same ceremonies as described above were observed. A Guard of Honor was in attendance on both occasions.—*Bangalore Spectator.*

N.-W. PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

A HAPPY HIGH COURT.—After a close and persistent sitting, which has been maintained at six days a week throughout the hot weather, the High Court of the N.-W. P. will rise for the vacation on Monday, the 27th instant, re-opening on October the 22nd, at the close of the Mohurrum holidays. The commencement of the vacation has been fixed rather earlier than usual this year, but the re-opening is earlier also. It has been a year of exceptionally heavy work devoted to the clearing off of very heavy arrears, chiefly in the matter of first appeals—a task which the new Chief Justice set himself to grapple with on arrival very promptly and, as now appears, very successfully. All the older cases have been disposed of, and it is hoped that by the beginning of next year the Court will be abreast of the current work—a state of things unknown in its previous history. After the year's work the Bench and officers of the Court migrate in a solid body almost to England for the vacation. The vacation business falls to Mr. Justice Brodhurst.—*Pioneer.*

HARRISON MEMORIAL.—We understand that the College Memorial to the late Mr. A. S. Harrison, is to take the form of a scholarship which will enable one of the students of the Muir College to prosecute his studies for a while in Europe, as the Gilchrist Scholarship now does, provided that sufficient funds for this purpose can be raised. Should the amount obtained be insufficient it is intended to procure a bust of Mr. Harrison to be placed in the hall of the new College and to devote the balance of the subscriptions to founding scholarships in the college, or to dispose of it in some other way to be afterwards determined. A provisonal committee, consisting of Mr. J. R. Reid, Chief Secretary to Government, N.-W. P., Mr. E. White, Director of Pubblic Instruction, and several College professors, former students, and other gentlemen, has been formed to collect subscriptions for this College memorial fund. Mr. S. A. Hill and Pandit Sunder Lal are the honorary secretaries. As Mr. Harrison's life and work were thoroughly identified with the college, it is confidently expected that all his old pupils and friends and all well-wishers of the higher education will contribute liberally, so that both the proposed objects may be secured.—*Pioneer*

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, July 17.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.*

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·585
Temperature of the Air	81·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·9
Dew Point	76·6
Relative humidity of Air	·860
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	7·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	74·7
General Direction of Wind*	W, WNW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	537
Fall of Rain	1·42
Total fall during month	13·48
„ „ year	18·61
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 18th inst.	0·09

* From midnight to midnight.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

THE main features of the phenomenon, says the *Englishman* as described in the various local reports, are very similar. There were three shocks, the second being by far the most violent. In many places a loud, rumbling noise was heard, likened by one writer to distant thunder, and by another to an express train at full speed. On the other hand, no noise at all was heard at other places. This, perhaps, is the chief point of difference in the various reports, which, allowing for variations in detail, are singularly harmonious. The story is told in almost the same terms, until it becomes quite monotonous. There is the gradual shaking which is mentally ascribed at the moment to some commonplace cause; then the alarming increase of the mysterious disturbance, causing the shaking, swaying, and cracking of the whole fabric of the house. In some cases in Calcutta, the massive, old houses yielded and creaked as if made of wicker-work. The marvel is that some of these great, heavy structures stood the strain. The occurrence of such an event has naturally excited a good deal of interest in the probable causes of earthquakes; and the letter from Mr. H. B. Medlicott, the Superintendent of the Geological Survey, states with great clearness and force the theory accepted by geologists. Without for a moment venturing to discuss the completeness of the explanation thus afforded, it may be well to point out that the modern scientific theory has advanced considerably from the lines here laid down. The imprisonment of super-heated steam in the cavities of the earth, and the shifting of barometric pressure, are now generally looked upon as among, not the subsidiary, but the chief causes of earthquake. It is known that the state of the atmosphere on the eve of an earthquake is recognisable. Those who have had experience of earthquake shocks are apt, when the air is heavy and a sense of oppression and tension is still felt by all men, and even apparently by the animal world, to say, "I fear this stillness is ominous, and that we shall have an earthquake." In reality they should rather say, "This stillness means a high barometer and increased atmospheric pressure; I fear the earth's crust, weak as it is here, will not be able to bear the additional strain, and that we shall have an earthquake or some other form of subterranean disturbance." But there is something impressive in the sense of mystery, something strangely suggestive in the thought of nature, pausing before a mighty effort. We can only hope that the observations of the present disturbance will be utilised to some extent in clearing up the mystery which is one of the most impressive attributes of such a visitation.

LADY DUFFERIN'S FUND FOR THE WOMEN OF INDIA.

THE Allahabad paper mentions with respect to Lady Dufferin's fund, to which we recently directed attention, that there are already premonitory symptoms that the movement will be supported by the more enlightened of the native chiefs. The Rajah of Rutlam when in Simla entrusted her Excellency with a sum of money to be expended yearly in training nurses and female doctors for his State. The Rajah of Ulwar, too, has made a handsome donation to the fund and has directed that for his State likewise female doctors should be provided. Other native chiefs, doubtless, when they know where to apply for information and assistance, will follow the praiseworthy example. The first object of the fund will be to train native nurses and educated native female doctors in existing institutions. As its resources increase it will establish dispensaries under the direction of English ladies, and when it has sufficient money at its disposal, or where a large sum is given for the purpose, it will undertake the building of female hospitals.

A SINGULAR APPLICATION.

AN elderly European woman, named Bell, in a state of great excitement, asked the Calcutta Police Court on Thursday for redress, against a Mr. Macmillan, who had been residing at No. 1, Mangoe-lane. Applicant, who had in her hand some pamphlets on mesmerism, and on the occult world, said that she had been bewitched, mesmerised, &c., by the above-named person, who had employed all his powers of witchcraft to send her mad. She had been drugged by him in a most singular way, the effect of which had rendered her insane. He was the agent of Madame Blavatsky, and also the agent of the Evil one. (Laughter.) Here applicant broke out into paroxisms of rage for the wrong done to her by Macmillan cursing him and appealing to the Court for justice. The Court said that the nature of her application was such that the Court could not assist her. Applicant continued, under greater excitement, that she was going to drown herself if she did not get justice. She had been wandering like a mad woman, though she was not mad (renewed laughter), and had run away from Calcutta some time ago, from the hands of Macmillan, whose powers were such that he could open a box by the touch of his wand, and rob its contents. She dreaded him, and was in mortal terror of her life. When she ran away, continued the terrified applicant, she had entrusted a lot of her furniture to one Mrs. Maybury, in Weston's-lane, and now, on her return to Calcutta from up-country, she discovered that almost all the furniture was gone, only a few things being left. The Magistrate said that he might help her as regards the latter matter, and ordered some enquiries to be made, and at the same time directed her to represent the matter to the Deputy Commissioner. Applicant then left, but ten minutes had not elapsed when the woman returned and repeated her grievances under greater excitement, if possible, throwing herself on her knees and invoking God for justice. The Court ordered that the Police Surgeon should be sent for, but being informed that he was not present, His Worship wrote a letter to the Deputy Commissioner, directing the excited applicant to accompany Inspector Robertson, who was the bearer of the missive.

HIGH COURT—JULY 20.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

96-82—Tyabjee and D—Memon Oosman Sharif vs Khatizabai and others—Khunderao M, and Shamrao P.
115-84—Tobin and R—Hajee Ally Mahomed Abba vs Muncherjee Sheriadjee Mistry—Ardesir and H.
64-84—Thakurdas and D—The New Piece-goods Bazar Co vs Kessowjee Hemraj and others—Little S F and N.
140-84—Little S F and N—Luckmidas Khimjee and others vs Shaik Essa bin Khulifa and others—Payne G and S.
117-84—Ardesir and H—Cooverjee Eduljee Oomrigur and another vs The Municipal Corporation of Bombay and another—(Settled.)
218-83—M M Munshi—Thucker Chatoorbhooj Moorarjee and another vs Wassudeo Ramchunderjee and others—T and R, C, L and O, B and B. and Little S F and N.
521-81—Payne. G and S—Essa Hajee Moladma vs Rehimabai—M H Khan.
153-84—In person—(A pauper)—Tookaram Mahadeo Ambrolker vs Jaitha Akha and others—Payne G and S.
48-85—Payne G and S—Moses Reich vs Basch and others—C A Winter and in person.
57-85—Little S F and N—Vidyala Veerunali vs Vishwanath Pitamber and others—Thakurdas and D, L G, and F N N.
79-81—Ardesir and H—Dorabjee Nanabhoy Wadia vs Ruttonjee Cursetjee Wadia and others—Craigie, L and O.
167-84—Payne, G and S—Bodul Dossajee vs Allibhoy Bhaijee and others—In person.
382-77—Little, S, F and N—Narrondas Hemraz and others vs Vissandas Hemraz—Craigie, L and O.
271-82—Tobin and R.—Chowa Karan Killote Coonjee, &c. vs Ruttonji Nusserwanjee Oonwala and another—Bomonji and H.
136-84—Nanu and H—Singhji Raisee vs. Nowroji Burjorji—Macfarlane and E.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE PINHEY.)
To speak to Minutes of Decree.

392-83—Jafferson B and D—Maresmboo vs. Abdool Rahim Abdool Ally and others—Payne, G and S, W and G and in person.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

724-85—Macfarlane and E—Moosa Abdul Latiff and another, vs. Nursingdas Mooltanchund and others—Jefferson B and D—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. JUSTICE SCOTT.)
To speak to Minutes of Decree.

444-81—Macfarlane and E.—Jugmohundas Munguldas vs Sir Munguldas Nathoobhoy and others.—Little, S. F. and N., and Nanu and H.
1-82—Jefferson, B. and D.—Shapurji Jeewaji vs The Collector of Bombay.—F. A. Little (Extraordinary suit.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Short Cause.

165-85—Ardaseer and H.—Ookerdas Khetsey vs. Premchund Roychund.—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Cause.

301-83—Macfarlane and E—Mahomed Seedick Hajee Abdulla vs Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdoola and others— Jefferson, B and D and P., G and S—Part heard.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 3, Farringdon Road, London.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, JULY 18.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were again ⅛ higher at 99⅞, and French Rentes were ¼ better at 110. Indian securities are irregular, the 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan having recovered ⅜ to 102, while Rupee Paper is said by Reuter to be unquotable. This latter, we may take it, is due to the continued downward tendency of the Silver exchanges, the improvement in other things indicating that matters political are again viewed with more confidence.

In the Produce markets, Linseed is quieter and partially 3d. per quarter lower. Rapeseed is steady, and for Calcutta Brown 3d. dearer. Wheat is unchanged, according to Reuter; but private advices call the market weaker, with a decline of 1d. per cental in Bombay sorts in Liverpool.

The depression in Cotton increases. For some time past both spinners and manufacturers have been working at a loss, which in some quarters has led to short-time, in others to the temporary closing of the mills altogether. Others, again, have endeavoured to reduce the cost of production by lowering wages, and against this Reuter now informs us there are apprehensions. The operatives may go out on strike should that course be adopted to any serious extent, and employers in the present state of thing are not likely to make any important concessions to avert it. The effect will be to check consumption, and the approaching period of scarcity may thus be tided over without prices being enhanced. In the meantime values of Goods and Yarns in Manchester are rendered firmer by the prospect, while the raw staple in Liverpool is being depressed. Yesterday the closing tone was quiet, the day's sales being estimated at 7,000 bales, spot prices unchanged, but American arrivals 1-32d. lower. To-day's report gives the tone at the close dull, sales only 5,000 bales, with arrivals 1-64d. lower. In New York [illegible] prices were unchanged, but to-day futures [illegible] quoted in ready, 7 points [illegible] the week exhibit no movements The [illegible] importance. The trade have only of [illegible] a total of 49,000 bales from Liverpool, [illegible]stricting the decrease in the stock to 13,000 bales, whilst the total visible supply has fallen off by 80,000 bales. The latter is now 2,79,000 bales less than last year, and 4,98,000 bales under the corresponding date in 1883.

The total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 17th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Total supply of all kinds......	1,710,000	1,988,670	2,207,800
" " Surats....	346,000	616,660	555,610

For the United Kingdom only the figures are—

Stock in Liverpool	812,000	861,280	991,380
" London	23,000	55,000	46,180
American afloat	20,000	47,000	38,000
East Indian "	51,000	94,000	141,000
	906,000	1,057,280	1,216,560
Price of Mid-Uplands	5½d.	6⅛d.	5 7-16d.
" Good Fair Dhollera ...	4 13-16d.	4¼d.	4 7-16d.
Difference......	11-16d.	1 7-8d.	1d.

For the sake of keeping the figures up to date we give the subjoined comparison of the American movements. Interest in the old crop, however, is now practically at an end, attention being concentrated on the growing plants, regarding which private advices, we hear, are particularly favourable, 7 to 7½ millions of bales being the current estimates :—

	1885.	1884.	1883.
Week's receipts	2,000	6,000	9,000
" Exports to U. K.	8,000	23,000	20,000
" " Cont.	8,000	4,000	2,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept ..	4,683,000	4,791,000	5,903,000
" Exports to U. K. " ..	2,354,000	2,339,000	2,778,000
" " Cont. " ..	1,417,000	1,406,000	1,801,000
" Stock in the Ports	239,000	256,000	347,000

There is simply no Cotton market in Bombay at present to report upon. From Europe the demand is entirely at a standstill, and speculation here is equally stagnant. Nominally we should say prices are Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower, but we question whether well-up lots could be got at any reduction.

WHEAT is quieter owing to the tenour of the home advices, but sellers still ask previous rates.

SEEDS are quiet but firm.

FREIGHTS remain at the same level of quotations, but transactions are on a very small scale. We quote rates as follows :—

		Wheat	Meast.	Forward.
Liverpool	Ready.	16-3	20	
Open Charter..	"	21-3		21-3
Havre............	"	..		..
Antwerp	"	21-3		..
Marseilles......	"	20		..
Trieste-Venice .	"			22-6 to 2

EXCHANGE.—The matter would be better described by no business than any other phrase. Rates in some instances are partially 1-32d. weaker, 1s. 6⅞d. being now the established figure for credits, whilst for Bank telegraphic the quotation is only obtainable ready 1-32d., worse being named forward. The following are closing rates :—

Bank Bills on demand.........	1-6⅝	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1-6 23-32.	
Do. 3 months' sight	1-6 13-16.	
Credits, 3 months' sight	1-6 7-8	
France, 3 months' sight	2·00.	

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened weak at about Rs. 97 for Fours, and after some temporary fluctuations settled down to Rs. 96⅞, which is the quotation at the close. Fours-and-a-half remain nominally at par.

SHARES are weaker in every department. Bank of Bombays are down to Rs. 747½. In Press Companies Berars are down to Rs. 505, New Indian to Rs. 155. Spinning and Weaving Mills are generally Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lower, although there are a few exceptions, Alliance being up to Rs. 650 and Great Easterns to Rs. 975. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co. are down to Rs. 4,350, Port Cannings to Rs. 330.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay......	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£ .	£		
Agra Bank............	10,000	100	all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India..................	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£138
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent..	..	£100	..	..	£144

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MESSRS. STEPHENS BROS.
DENTAL SURGEONS,
19, RAMPART-ROW.
(Opposite Temple Bar)
FEES MODERATE. PAINLESS EXTRACTIONS.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

PRESERVE YOUR SIGHT.
FOR THE GUIDANCE of those REQUIRING SPECTACLES who are NOT conveniently ABLE to VISIT ME, I will SEND GRATIS on application a PAMPHLET with instructions how to get properly suited.
N. LAZARUS, Oculist-Optician,
14, Rampart Row, Bombay, opposite Watson's Hotel. | 1, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to Bombay Gazette Office.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business or pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time, will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross," engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government Stamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS. W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND,
"AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
MESSRS. MARCKS and COMPANY, Ld., in re-organising the optician department of their business desire to bring into still greater prominence these universally popular, though highly priced, spectacles which their long experience [illegible] to recommend with [illegible] perfect spectacles that can be worn—Only the purest and hardest Brazillian pebble is used, and being cut on Dr. MENIST'S approved principle, parallel to the plane of the natural cleavage of the crystal, the lenses are entirely free from prismatic refraction while in the frames, of the very best materials and the most perfect finish, special modifications in form have been made, to meet the various defects of vision they are designed to correct, suggested by, and resulting from, his wide practical experience of the subject; and the extra cost will be found to be more than fully compensated by the satisfaction and benefit which will be derived from their use.
First class certificate and silver medal, the Highest Award for excellence.
Calcutta Exhibition 1883-84.
In taking over the above agency the Company have made arrangements in virtue of which they are now able to offer.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES in steel frames at slightly reduced rates.
MARCKS & CO., Limited.
Opposite University Clock Tower,
BOMBAY.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WEIR—July 19, at Bombay, the wife of Robert Weir, Agra Bank, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BRACKENBURY—July 13, at Kurrachee, of typhoid fever, Lieutenant Charles Herbert Brackenbury, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, aged 22 years and 7 months.

JARDINE—July 17, at Malabar Hill, Beryl, the infant daughter of James Jardine, Barrister-at-Law, aged 28 days.

WADIA—July 19, at Borah Bazaar-street, Fort, Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, aged 85, deeply regretted. His remains will be carried to the Tower of Silence at 3 p.m. to-day (Monday).

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLAKE—July 9, at Ongole, the wife of C. J. M. Blake, Salt Department, of a son.

DUNPHY—July 15, at Madras, the wife of J O Dunphy, of a son.

PARSICK—July 11, at Fair View, Murree, the wife of Mr. H. Parsick, Pleader, High Court, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

ATKINSON—BANKS—July 8, at Cocanada, John Nathaniel Atkinson, to Constance Banks.

DEATH.

MORGAN—July 3, at Cherat, Mary Josephine, the dearly beloved wife of Mr. F. K. Morgan, and daughter of the late Captain Carroll. R. I. P.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, JULY 20, 1885.

THE semi-official declaration that the movements of Russian troops towards Zulfikar are of no importance suggests the inquiry why they were made? They were not intended, according to the intimation kindly given by the *Journal de St. Petersbourg,* to compromise the pending Anglo-Russian negotiations, for the Czar's Government would not do anything that might have that result. Even the most confiding must confess to a feeling of perplexity when these reassuring words are compared with the disquieting movements which they are intended to cover. The question of the future of Zulfikar was settled weeks ago; the pass is to remain Afghan, but the Russians are to reserve their communications past it with certain wells beyond. How this compromise is to be carried out is a mere detail, which might be settled without difficulty if both sides were really willing Admittedly the British Government has raised no discussion on the point; it was anxious to come to the end of the negotiations, and settle the question of the right of way on any reasonable basis. But the Russian Government was in no hurry. Delays were interposed without any apparent object, that is, without any object being apparent on the surface. But soon it became known that more and more troops were being moved into Central Asia and forwarded towards Zulfikar. These movements still continue. If they have "no importance," it cannot be pretended that they have had no effect on those most directly concerned. The Afghans have taken alarm, and invited the officers of the Boundary Commission to proceed to Herat to help on the fortification of that city. The Boundary Commission have deemed the step advisable under the circumstances, and are now at Herat. Was this exactly what the Russian Government desired? Probably there was no such desire, but clearly the movements which are stated to have had no importance have led directly to a significant demonstration. If the St. Petersburg journal desires to reassure the public mind, it should explain what were the non-important objects which the renewed movements of Russian troops in the direction of Zulfikar were intended to effect. If no explanation be vouchsafed on that point, the Russian Cabinet cannot complain if ill-timed reticence gives rise to the conviction that it is prudent to regard the movements in question with vigilance, and to attach no particular meaning to the polite semi-official commonplaces which mystify us.

THE Educational Conference organised by Mr. Kirkham for his division of the Presidency brought its proceedings to a close on Saturday evening after a continuous sitting of seven or eight hours. We believe the general opinion was that it had been a decided success. The chair was again occupied by Mr. W. Lee-Warner, the acting Director of Public Instruction, whose clearness of view and power of disentangling difficulties appear from our report to have been brought into frequent requisition. Mr. Lee-Warner's tact and resource, as well as his fulness of information concerning the various topics of discussion, were of considerable help to the Conference. Mr. Lee-Warner opened the proceedings with some weighty remarks on the probable effect the late Local Self-government Acts would have on education. He dwelt on the increased responsibilities of municipalities in this connection, and mentioned that many of the letters he had received appeared to be based upon an imperfect appreciation of the change that had been effected in the law. He also pointed out that whilst the responsibility for providing the schools devolved upon the new municipal boards, it was absolutely necessary that the Educational Department of the State should exercise a large control over details. This was the case in the great countries of the world, as for example in England, where the School Boards were very carefully looked after, and where the control extended to the minutest details, and where also it was a rule that the decision of the Educational Department was summary and final. Mr. Lee-Warner then called upon each sub-committee in turn to submit its recommendations, and these were successively discussed and accepted or rejected by the whole Conference—the chairman's facility in grouping recommendations into batches and disposing of whole families at a time materially assisting the process of disposal. Many of the recommendations submitted were of course of a technical kind, and called forth much technical criticism, in which both Europeans and natives joined with great animation. Amongst the matters of a more general interest in which the opinion of the Conference appeared to be tolerably unanimous was the preference expressed for some change in the system of payment by results. It appeared to be the general feeling that the elements of chance and precariousness in this plan of administering State assistance were too great, and that some mode of introduc[illegible] scale of distrib[illegible] adopted. The [illegible] Mackichan made a telling speech on this subject, in which he exposed the absurdity of the idea that any inspector, no matter how able, could really measure in half an hour the results of a whole year's work. It is evident that in this matter, as in most others, people expect rather too much. Still, it is well to have on record a testimony from so competent an observer as he to the improvement which has taken place in the attitude of the Educational Department towards aided schools, which had been attended with the happiest effects, despite the unsuitability, in his view, of the system to the higher subjects of instruction. Dr. Mackichan's speech elicited an earnest and spirited appeal from Mr. Kirkham on behalf of the inspectors and sub-inspectors of the whole Presidency, in which he asked that the inspector's degree of sympathy with the work of teachers in aided schools should not be measured by the amount of the grant he gave. It is easy to understand Mr. Kirkham's fear that the numerous recent exhortations to inspectors to cultivate "sympathy" should lead his sub-inspectors into dereliction of duty. The duty of an inspector, as he pointed out, was to measure the amount of instruction imparted in a school with the utmost degree of fairness and accuracy he was capable of, and to certify accordingly; and the importation of sympathy, or any other emotion, into such a simple matter of duty could only lead to disturb the fairness and exactness of the measurement. It would be well if those who so glibly use the term were challenged to give a definition of it, if only to rid themselves of the suspicion that in saying "Let us be sympathetic," there is no more reality in the injunction than there is in the 'Let us be moral" of a well-known moralist. Another matter on which opinion was unanimous was the unsatisfactory conditions of the present Matriculation Examination of the University. It is to be regretted that no member of the Syndicate was present to profit by the exceedingly candid criticism which was preferred on the present arrangements for conducting this important examination. The difficulty of the test varies at different centres, and what would pass at Belgaum would only secure certain rejection at Poona or Ahmedabad. The arrangements for the oral examination are scandalously inconsiderate. Candidates in Bombay are driven about from pillar to post and from one examiner's bungalow to another in a perfectly merciless fashion. The majority were in fact in favour of dispensing with the oral examination altogether, rather than allow the present abuses to continue. An incident of the Conference which occasioned some amusement, and the true significance of which will at once suggest itself to a politician, was a proposal brought from Poona by the Chairman of the School Board of that city, for providing primary schools with play-grounds, museums, and libraries on an extensive scale and regardless of expense. In the course of his speech on this subject, the delegate disclosed the fact that the Poona School Board believed all this was to be done by Government, and when the chairman blandly congratulated him upon his enlightened views, which he said were especially creditable now that the law had made all such expenditure chargeable upon the Municipal purse, the enthusiasm of the proposer visibly abated. Is there not here, as in England, an inborn inability to recognise that the funds of the State and the funds of the Municipality come originally from the same pocket? Another gentleman from Poona put a question which had it been answered with less fulness or tact might have occasioned some awkwardness, viz., why the grants paid to European and Eurasian schools were so much more than those for the corresponding stages of efficiency in native schools. Mr. Lee-Warner promptly replied that the grants represented the lowest amounts the article required could be obtained for. It was absolutely necessary for political reasons that Europeans domiciled in this country should be educated. They would be potent for mischief if not educated. So much were they a special class that laws existed for their forcible deportation when they were not wanted. Now the cost of European schools was greater than that of native schools, and consequently the grants had to be higher; but Government would not pay one anna more than they could help for that, or anything else they required. There could not have been a better answer; nor could there have been a more appropriate rejoinder to it than that of Mr. Manockjee Cooper, the proprietor of a flourishing Parsee school in Bombay, who asked that, as Parsee teachers cost more than Hindus, Mr. Lee-Warner would carry out his principles to their logical conclusions and give higher grants to Parsees. On the whole, the Conference may be said to have fulfilled its object of enabling persons connected with education, but unconnected with Government, to express their views as to the working of the present system. No doubt the various suggestions made will be carefully considered, and probably each side will in future better understand the other. Mr. Lee-Warner may fairly be congratulated on the exceptionally hearty vote of thanks he earned from the Conference, which also owed not a little of its success to his organising lieutenant, whose efforts to confine orators to the question and to lead them gently up to the voting point created occasional amusement.

THERE is a good deal in the petition which the fazendars of the Town and Island of Bombay have presented to Government which will be admitted at once, even by the Department whose proceedings it so bitterly condemns. The recent report of the Abkari Department acknowledges to the full that the owners of cocoanut, brab, and date trees in the island are suffering acutely from the operations of the new toddy spirit regulations. The enhancement of the taxation of toddy spirit, we were told in the last report, had resulted in a large reduction in the number of trees tapped for the extraction of toddy, and the owners of toddy trees had been deprived of part of the incomes that they used to enjoy in the shape of rents paid by Bhandaries for the use of their trees. A "large reduction" it indeed was, since it was admitted that only about five hundred trees were being tapped, against eighteen thousand last year. But it was curious to notice the unimpressionable manner in which the Department, and for that matter the Government itself, contemplated the havoc which had been made of the fortunes of the unhappy tree-owners. The Department, while it conceded that their grievances were real, threw at them for their comfort the reflection that they had after all been treated by the Government with much consideration, inasmuch as though they had so raised the tax on spirit that no one would tap their trees, they still left it at a rate below the tax on mowra spirit. Which is very much the same as saying, "Although we have done you all the mischief that you can bear, we might have done you a little more if we had been so disposed." The Government of Bombay, with an equally laudable desire not to betray any unphilosophical sympathy with the losers, proclaimed for their particular benefit the grand general principle that "few measures designed for the welfare of the community can be introduced without causing hardship to individuals." The petition which has gone to the Government from more than five hundred tree-owners in the island shows that the common-places of the [illegible] and the very cold con[illegible] which the Abkari Department have endeavoured to bestow on them have been used to little purpose. It is, indeed, difficult to satisfy a man whose property has gone down to one-third of its value—as the property of some of the petitioners is said to have done—that he ought cheerfully to submit to his fate in consideration of an assumed advantage to the community. The Department, we suspect, will have to take more pains than it has hitherto done to prove its great qualifying proposition that all the hardship it has inflicted upon individuals has been more than counterbalanced by a gain to the community in general. We can conceive of no common gain the attainment of which necessitates that seventeen thousand five hundred produce-yielding trees shall go out of use; or, to turn the proposition round—we cannot conceive that any measure which necessitates that that number of trees should stand unproductive is a measure tending to the good of the community. There is the individual hardship, clearly enough, as the authorities have admitted over and over again. But where is the countervailing public advantage? We very much fear that the Department stands convicted of having harassed a local interest without giving the community any real benefit. The Bhandaris have been driven from the pursuit of their calling for close upon a year; the owners of toddy trees are deprived of their rent, and some of them seriously distressed; and who is the better for it? The public gets its wants supplied all the same; and the Government, which thinks that it is its business to preach abstinence by means of prohibitive taxation, cannot even plead an increase of temperance as a justification for what is in effect a measure of confiscation. The liquor which would have been made from Bombay cocoanut toddy is made from toddy drawn from brab trees and wild palm trees in the outlying districts, which means that an inferior drink takes the place of what was formerly produced in the island. Some indication of what is going on in this direction may be found in the recent large increase in the number of brab and date and wild palm trees tapped in four talukas of the Thana district—Salsette, Bassein, Mahim, and Dahanu. The Bombay Government have in the past been a little too ready to endorse the policy of the Abkari Department, though there is authority even in Government Resolutions for the prevalent complaint that the Department has been injudicious in many of its proceedings. There is surely enough in the present relations between the Department and the interests which come directly under its control to warrant the Government in making a serious inquiry into its operations—such an inquiry as the Commission which the Government are reported to have appointed may make with very satisfactory result. The reception which Lord Reay has given to recent representations which have been made to him on the subject encourages the hope that the fazandars' petition will not be treated at Poona in a stereotyped fashion, but that the open and unprejudiced mind of a new-comer will be applied to it.

THE Public Works Department of the Bombay Government have issued a memorandum which is, perhaps, as sensible and practical an outcome of Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas' controversy with the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company as could well have been looked for. The controversy, of course, would not have arisen had Mr. Nanabhai been willing to take the reasonable and considerate course which is usually taken by gentlemen in such circumstances; but the *fons et origo mali* was not in his apparent inability to politely waive a right—and say nothing about it—but in the failure of the railway company to provide a spare first-class carriage at the Surat station. Accordingly the Government have asked the railway authorities to see that that defect is remedied in future, with the result that the Traffic Manager of the line has undertaken to have reserve stock at Baroda and Ahmedabad, as well as at Surat. In their hope that no passenger will in future be exposed to the inconvenience complained of by Mr. Nanabhai every one will concur, except perhaps the querulous few who make much of incidents of this sort for the encouragement of suspicions and antagonisms which the reasonable men of both communities are patiently and soberly endeavouring to modify. The railway company had a lesson to learn from the episode, and the notification contained in the Government memorandum shows that they have learnt it. If Mr. Nanabhai Haridas and those who have commended the entirely uncommendable spirit in which he has brought his grievance forward have derived no instruction from it, we must refer them to a letter to a contemporary which we quote to-day. He and they will there see what course two European gentlemen took in circumstances differing from those which confronted Mr. Nanabhai Haridas at Surat only in that the claim upon their forbearance was clearly less strong than that which was made upon his. Was their way of meeting the situation, or his, the worthier way?

IT would not perhaps be far wrong to regard the concession made to the Parnellites in respect to an inquiry into the Maamtrasna business as an indication of the line of policy which the new Government is prepared to take to secure, if possible, the support of the Irish party at the General Election. The late Government strenuously resisted the demand for an inquiry into this case, which was pressed obviously for the purpose of throwing doubt and discredit on the working of the Coercion Acts. There was a group of cases in which the conduct of the late administration was impugned, but this was most promising. Mr. Clarke, M.P., and Mr. Gorst, M.P., both maintained that there was *primâ facie* proof of a miscarriage of justice for the deposition of two survivors of the massacre were kept back from the knowledge of the defence, apparently for the reason that it flatly contradicted the evidence produced by the Director-General of Detective French and Mr. Bolton, the Crown Solicitor, whose characters were subsequently called into grave question. The public inquiry asked for was, however, refused, Lord Spencer threatening to resign if it were granted. The hand of Lord Randolph Churchill may be seen in the ready consent now accorded to the demand. His lordship's policy of "dishing" Mr. Chamberlain and Sir C. Dilke has evidently received the concurrence of his colleagues.

NEWS FROM THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

JUBBULPORE, JULY 15.

THE Chief Commissioner of these Provinces paid a flying visit to Jubbulpore yesterday, *en route* to Simla. Mr. Crosthwaite's time was fully occupied, the morning being spent in visiting the works in progress here, and choosing a site for the proposed college; the afternoon in distributing the prizes at the High School in the city. Previously to this, the ground was marked out for the future Government offices, which, in spite of retrenchment, are, I hear, to be commenced shortly, and not before they are needed. Any one who has at any time business in the local cutchery or treasury will sympathise with a notice which appeared some three months ago in the *Englishman* of the miserable hovels in which the judicial, magisterial, and other work of the Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Assistant Commissioners of Jubbulpore is carried on. Not[illegible] ground has been marked out and shown to the Chief Commissioner by Colonel Perkins, his new Secretary in the P. W. D., but a design has been selected from the drawings of Mr. Irwin. It is a relief to know that local talent is not to be employed on such work as this will be, and to believe that there is an end of the abominations in red brick, without character and without style, which have been set up here during the last few years. Driving past the new serai, or telegraph quarters, or the Christian Boys' School, one can but wonder who suffered such disfigurements to arise, to say nothing of the perpetrator—one cannot say designer, for the said buildings are guiltless of design of these stacks of red brick. Criticism would be out of the question from an architectural point, as every rule of art appears to have been disregarded. Yet one must pity the unfortunate signallers, who have to inhabit the row of ovens in which they are compelled to be baked. Of the school and serai, we who have not seen the inside of them can only hope that comfort and arrangement compensate somewhat for the lack of exterior beauty. A dinner party at the Residency in his honour closed the labours of Mr. Crosthwaite's day at Jubbulpore, for from the dinner table he drove to the station, and left by the night mail on his journey north.

We are just recovering from two epidemics—marriage and murder. The latter has been confined entirely to the native population; and by the exertions of our energetic Assistant District Superintendent of Police, Mr. Lima, every case has been dragged to light and stamped out, and for the present no fresh cases have been reported as having occurred. The former may have been raging among our dark brethren too; but I have only heard of its ravages among the Europeans. These have not been confined, either, to any one class in life. Some cases caused considerable anxiety, as it was discovered that they were second attacks, and two cases were even proved to be third attacks! All are reported, though, to be doing well, which is remarkable in that the patients had, in several cases, passed their *premiere jeunesse.* There is a pause at present, but rumour tells us of other cases likely to occur—one of them, I hear, in conjunction of autumn (or anyhow rosy summer) with very early spring.

Later on in the season, Mr. Lindsay Neil, officiating as Commissioner for his brother, takes furlough. Colonel Ward will step into his shoes, until such time as Mr. John Neil lays down, and Mr. Howell or Mr. R. Crosthwaite takes up, the Judicial Commissionership.

There is a cry just now of a lack of executive officers, and thus many of the young civilian assistants in the Province are acting as Deputy Commissioners. For these a good time is in store, as the military civilian must before very long be played out.

A friend of mine recently wished to add to his compound a small bit of waste land abutting on to his garden hedge. He forthwith applied to the proper authority, as he supposed, for permission to encroach, which was readily granted. Then followed a change in the position of the hedge, new gate posts, &c., and afterwards a notice that the official who had granted it had not power to give sanction, and that the matter must go up higher! This caused a good round laugh against the said authority, who is known to pose in the place as a *subjunta-walla!*

The new Brigadier-General, after taking over his duties, started on privilege leave to the hills, whence he will shortly return, with his family.

In this communication the nearest approach which I make to remarks on the weather is one utterance of thankfulness that my lot has been cast for so many years in this pleasant place; for having returned, a short time since, from a trip to the Punjab and North-West, where the heat was simply terrible, I can appreciate the comparative cold of this charming climate.

Still Jubbulpore has its drawbacks. It is certainly slow! Occasionally straying minstrels or wandering players visit us; but we have no amusements or entertainments of our own. There is the library and billiard-room, where the upper ten congregate night after night, and the Institute; and when you add to these the band nights in the Cantonment Garden, with its sacred enclosure, the list of our pleasures, excitements, and dissipation is exhausted. Here no native musical or dramatic talent ever summons us to its presence, and we pass our lives, I know not how though, with all work and no play.

THE RAINFALL AND THE RAILWAYS.

OWING to a partial cessation of the rains since Friday forenoon, the damage on the lines of the two railways has not increased. From later particulars of the interruption on the G. I. P. Railway, we gather that the line was washed away for a short distance between Callian and Ambernath, and between Callian and Deewa, and also between Budlapoor and Wangin. At mileages 45 and 49, near. Wassind, the bank gave way to some extent, and the down road was rendered unsafe; but the up-road continued safe. On the north-eastern line, about the thirty-fourth mileage, the line was damaged between Tinwalla and Callian, at which place the bank was said to have been washed away for some forty feet to a depth of about ten feet, rendering both roads unsafe. Fortunately, however, all the damage has been so far repaired as to let the trains pass. At the No. 7 tunnel on the Thull Ghaut, obstruction was caused by a huge boulder having fallen on to the down line; but no serious damage had been done. The rainfall on the Ghauts just now has been exceptionally heavy.

Strenuous exertions had been put forth to repair the damage on the B. B. and C. I. Railway; and the Chief Engineer, the Resident Engineer, and the General Traffic Manager had been doing their best to restore through communication. On Saturday morning the water was over the beams of the Bhagwar Bridge, near Damaun, and was rising fast, rendering the passage of trains unsafe. Near the Verar station there was fifteen inches of water over the rails, and it was still rising. The work of filling in and strengthening the banks which had been washed away was progressing with all despatch. Friday's up-mixed train from Surat, which was due in Bombay the same evening, had to back to Palghur, and arrived here on Saturday afternoon, or about seventeen hours later than the regulated time. The down mail-train on Friday evening and the down mixed train from Colaba on Saturday were stopped. The up mail from Ahmedabad and the up ordinary from Wadhwan, which were due in Bombay between 7 and 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, had their passengers transferred to one train, which arrived here at 5 p.m. on Saturday. The passenger and mail trains left Colaba on Saturday and yesterday at the usual time. Yesterday the up mail from Ahmedabad and the up ordinary from Wadhwan arrived in Bombay at 10-30 a.m., or between two and three hours later than usual, indicating that the repairs on the line have made satisfactory progress.

NOTES FROM THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 15.

AT last we have a little rain, and the very cloudy sky makes it hopeful that much more is coming. Various have been the explanations of the monsoon's absence, and the military explanation, if not the soundest, is amusingly characteristic. Here it is: "The cyclone met monsoon at Aden or thereabouts—frightful hand-to-hand fight—defeat and retreat of monsoon; second advance doubtful." The Simla explanation that the lateness of the Himalayan snows has chilled the ardour of the approaching monsoon and delayed its advance rests on the authority of Mr. Blanford, and must therefore be accepted. Anyhow the longed-for visitor has come at last, and the grim word famine, that has been whispered lately, will no more be heard, it is hoped. Khandeish, too, will no longer need the services of Mr. Propert, our new Commissioner, who is said to know every inch of ground there, and to be best able to checkmate distress.

Lady Reay's "at home," the Queen's birthday ball deferred from the 24th of May, through the departure of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, came off on the 8th after a large dinner party. The entertainment was heartily and thoroughly enjoyed. Lady Reay's hospitality and kindness have won all hearts; and in Lord Reay, some old Indians remark, dignity and kindness are blended, bringing back to their minds the gracious presence of Sir Bartle Frere, whose iron hand 'neath the velvet glove was often the subject of comment. He was feared and yet beloved; and his mantle seems to have fallen on Lord Reay. The marked feature of the ball was, perhaps, the presence of a number of native ladies and gentlemen [illegible] though unable to join in the dance, evidently enjoyed the brilliant scene. All looked their best, and the gay uniforms of the officers and fresh dresses of the ladies lent delicacy to the grandeur of Guneshkhind, making it fairyland itself. Most of the ladies' dresses were short, so that the little feet

"Like little mice stole in and out,
As if they feared the light."

Who was the belle? Well, I regret that I must not record the name—names, I should say. Two names were whispered in every corner of Guneshkhind that night; but you must be satisfied to know that one had on a sweet girlish costume of pale blue "that made simplicity a grace" and the other of delicate cream. And "oh they danced in such a way!" In spite of all that has been said and written against dancing, it was impossible to look upon such perfection of grace and delicacy of movement without exclaiming—Here is the true poetry of motion. Dancing, however, is difficult to defend, and it certainly doesn't advance side by side with other arts in this nineteenth century. The quadrilles have lost their symmetry, and are hardly as pretty as those of the school-room, where every step is counted and marked by the music, and a saunter through the figures never permitted. Many, too, could well afford to learn the waltz and polka, for the waltz especially has been modernised and improved over again, and more difficult dances are hardly ever attempted. Shall we ever despise the pastime, it is asked? Perhaps not. Dancing has grown up with the growth of nations, and with the growth of each individual, and is a natural expression of joy. The little child, when told something pleasing, will express its joy in a *pas seul* full of uninstructed and unconscious grace. Even the terrible dance of the French Revolution was expressive of joy when the wretched Jacobins, believing themselves the champions of liberty in blouse, red-cap, and tri-coloured girdle, danced to the popular Revolution song

"Dansons la carmagnole, vive
Le son du canon."

A more rational expression of joy may in time obtain, and the waltz and quadrille be relegated to the school-room and to parties of juveniles. A native lady was heard to remark that she should like to learn to dance, and that having learnt, she would dance with her husband and with no one else; but, of course, this is a purely native view of the pastime.

It is currently complained that this is to be a quiet season. What is wanting, it is certainly difficult to say, since balls, garden parties, private dances, musical parties, dinners, amateur theatricals, polo, and races, with a large admixture of tennis, both now and in perspective, can hardly constitute a dull season. The grief is, so the devotees of Terpsichore aver, that two or three dances will be missed that were enjoyed last year. The Artillery officers promise one only, instead of two balls, and the Royal Engineers none at all against one last year. The appetite for gaiety becomes insatiable in the Poona season, sad to say.

It is believed that the Bund Gardens, the favourite evening resort in Poona, are to be closed to the general public through the necessity of raising funds for the expenses of keeping up the gardens. Even a small admission fee would restrict the use of the garden very considerably, and it is to be hoped that some other means will be found of meeting the necessary outlay. Hitherto the funds have been admirably used. The garden is still under the direction of Mr. Howard, the Executive Engineer, and is all that a garden of the size could possibly be.

"No daintie flowre or herbe that growes on grownd,
No arborett with painted blossoms drest
And smelling sweete, but there it might be fownd
To bud out faire, and throwe her sweete smels al arownd.

Even during Poona's many rainless months the Bund Gardens are always bright and beautiful, when other Poona gardens look faded and flowerless. It is certainly to be hoped that some means will be found of preserving this public park and perennial flower-show to the people generally.

Next Thursday, the 23rd instant, and Friday, the 24th, are the evenings fixed for the amateur theatricals. Poona's great favourite, Mrs. Pottinger, will be missed; but the presence of Mrs. Hay, another favourite, will ensure bumper houses, and pleasure to those who go such as is seldom experienced in India. "At the play" shall be the subject of my next.

The unhealty barracks at Ghorpoorie are all vacated, except that one is used on Sunday as a church. A beam in St. Mary's having given way, the church is closed for repairs, and those not in terror of fever worship at Ghorpoorie. The unhealthiness of these barracks is now pretty generally ascribed to chill, the barracks being over-breezy. Some of the best authorities assert that fever is far oftener the result of chill than of any specific poison. "Beware of chill" is certainly a valuable motto for Anglo-Indians, whether old or new, for fever, neuralgia, liver-complaint, and many of the ills that Indian flesh is heir to may be traced to chill.

Though His Excellency Lord Reay has only been in Poona five or six weeks, he has already visited many of the important schools and colleges here. The College of Science, the Fergusson College, the new English School, the Female Normal School, have all had the honour of his presence, and on several occasions Lady Reay has accompanied the Governor. On Saturday next the Governor and Lady Reay propose to visit the New High School for native girls, and in the course of a few days that admirable institution, St. Mary's Home. The encouraging effect of these visits, and of the happy educational speeches His Excellency's visits occasion, it is needless to dwell upon. There is certainly no fear of any retrograde movement in matters educational during the reign of Lord Reay.

MR. JUSTICE NANABHAI HARIDAS AND THE RAILWAY.

THE Public Works (Railway) Department of the local Government have issued the following memo randum :—

BOMBAY CASTLE, 17th JULY, 1885.

The attention of Government having recently been called to a correspondence between the Honourable Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas and the officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company, the latter were requested to arrange that a spare first-class carriage should always be kept at the Surat station. The Traffic Manager has undertaken to have reserve stock at Surat, Baroda, and Ahmedabad, as soon as some first-class carriages, now under construction, are completed. It is hoped, therefore, that no passenger will in future be exposed to the inconvenience complained of by the Honourable Mr. Nanabhai Haridas.

J. BONUS, Colonel, R. E.,
Under-Secretary to Government.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STATEMENT OF A SEMI-OFFICIAL RUSSIAN JOURNAL.

ST. PETERSBURG, JULY 17.

The *Journal de St. Petersburg* publishes an article to-day regarding the late movements of Russian troops to Zulfikar.

It attaches no importance to the movements, and adds that the Russian Government will not do anything tending to compromise the pending Anglo-Russian negotiations.

THE NEW GOVERNOR OF PENJDEH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Another Yulatan Sarik is reported to have been appointed Governor of Penjdeh.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAAMTRASNA MURDERS.

LONDON, JULY 18.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Parnell introduced a resolution condemning Earl Spencer, the late Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and demanding an inquiry into the late Maamtrasna murders.

The Government announced to the House that the Earl of Carnarvon has promised to make an inquiry into the statements made in behalf of the prisoners.

After some discussion, the House negatived Mr. Parnell's resolution without a division.

THE AYLESBURY ELECTION.

Baron Ferdinand de Rothschild, the Liberal candidate, has been elected member for Aylesbury.

A SHIPPING CASUALTY.

The Slieve More, outward bound for Bombay from Shields, has been burnt at sea, but the crew were saved.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN BENGAL.

FIFTY LIVES LOST.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 18.

We have not yet got over the earthquake scare. Three very mild shocks were experienced yesterday.

Ghastly particulars are coming in from the mofussil.

At Dhumroy, eighteen miles west of Dacca, considerable damage to property is reported; and five lives were lost at Mymensingh. Besides the men killed, two Hindu ladies are lying in a precarious state from wounds received owing to their obstinate refusal to leave a falling house.

Altogether upwards of fifty people have been killed, but the dreadful picture is still incomplete.

The heat is stifling, and the weather abnormally close.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Official information from Kashmere states that the reports of the damage caused by the earthquakes at Gurais were incorrect.

The injury to life and property was entirely confined to the Jhelum Valley, between Srinuggur and Dopatta.

The officer of the Geological Survey is collecting data for his report on the earthquake.

There are heavy floods in the valley of the river. The rice crops have greatly suffered.

THE MISSION TO GILGIT.

Colonel Lockhart has been stopped on his journey to Gilgit by the depth of the snow in the Kamri pass. He was, however, to make an attempt to cross on the 14th or 15th.

THE BOUNDARY COMMISSION.

The Afghan Boundary Commission are about to leave the neighbourhood of Zurmast and proceed to Tuniau, seventeen miles from Herat, the former place being objectionable on account of its distance from all communications.

THE JAIN DEPUTATION TO THE GOVERNOR.

(FROM THE SECY., JAIN ASSOCIATION OF INDIA.)

POONA, JULY 18.

His Excellency received all the members of the deputation this morning at a quarter-past nine, with great courtesy and kindness, in the Council Hall. Seventy members were present from Bombay, Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Cutch, Bhownuggur, Mangrol, Nassik, and Poona. Amongst them were Messrs. Premchund Roychund, Panalal Poonumchund, Tallakchund Manekchund, Virchund Dipchund, Purshotumdas Poonjasha, Trikumlal Vadilal, Kurumchund Kalyanji, Jhaverbhai Soorchund, and the secretaries of the Jain Association.

Mr. Premchund Roychund, as president of the Association, made a short but touching speech, to the effect that the occasion which brought them together to lay a humble petition before his lordship was one that had agitated the whole Jain community of twenty lakhs of persons, owing to their serious grievances and apprehensions regarding the future safety of what they considered the most sacred object of worship.

Others also spoke of these grievances.

His lordship replied that he had read the petition, and was desirous of seeing justice administered, to all, and he would make inquiries with all possible haste.

Expressing their sincere gratitude for the trouble His Excellency had taken, the deputation took leave at about ten o'clock.

THE SIND, PUNJAB, AND DELHI RAILWAY STAFF.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, JULY 19.

The Government of India have expressed their readiness to offer employment to all of the subordinate and menial staff of the Sind, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, on taking over the line on the 1st January next. This employment will be on six months' probation, during which period the present rates and allowances will all continue. After the 1st July, 1886, the competent and deserving of the probationers will be selected for permanent employment. These will receive no pensions, but will remain monthly servants, and in other respects will come under the State Railway Rules. All running covenants will be maintained. Those of the staff over fifty-five years of age will not be employed. The existing provident fund will cease on 1st January, and the State Railway provident fund rules will be introduced. The previous services of those employés retained by Government will count towards leave and furlough. Early orders are promised as to the retention or otherwise of the services of the superior staff.

POLICE AFFAIRS AT MHOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

MHOW, JULY 18.

A final order has been passed respecting the police inspector, Mr. Stevens. The Agent to the Governor-General refuses to accept his resignation, and directs his summary dismissal from the Government service.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 18.

Ressaldar Mahomed Afzul Khan, 11th Bengal Lancers, has been appointed A.-D.-C., and Subadar Major Authasing, 23rd Bengal Infantry, Honorary A.-D.-C., to the Viceroy's Staff.

Lieutenant Richardson, Bombay Staff Corps, is appointed to the Military Accounts Department.

Captain Willcocks is confirmed as Sub-Assistant Transport Officer, *vice* Major Bishop, resigned.

Colonel Ross becomes Commandant of the 1st Sikhs, *vice* Colonel Rice, and Lieutenant-Colonel Mackinnon 2nd-in-command, *vice* Colonel Ross.

2nd Punjab Infantry—Major Turner becomes 2nd-in-command, *vice* Major Mackinnon.

Lieutenant Leslie, Probationer in the Staff Corps, officiates as Wing Officer of the Hyderabad 3rd Infantry.

Lieutenant Edmund Welshman is promoted to be Captain in the Bengal Staff Corps.

Temporary promotions, Berar Commission.—Mr. Nicholetts officiates as Deputy of the third class, and Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson as Assistant of the first class, during the absence of Lieutenant-Colonel Fitzgerald.

M. Aubert acts as Vice-Consul for France at Rangoon during the absence of M. Voisson.

The Foreign Department notifies that all decrees of the courts of munsiffs in Namdod a[illegible] native territory may be executed in Brit[illegible]

The services of Surgeon Russell are pl[illegible] disposal of the Government of Bengal.

The services of Mr. Havelock, of [illegible] Department, are replaced at the dispo[illegible] Government of Bengal.

Surgeon Mukerji is deputed for dut[illegible] Sind-Pishin Railway.

THE FUNERAL OF LIEUT. BROU[illegible]

Lieutenant Broughton was buried thi[illegible] A number of the officers of his regim[illegible] from Umballa to attend the ceremony. [illegible] military at Jutogh and Simla followed th[illegible] to the grave.

THE RAIN AT SIMLA.

It is a very rainy morning.

PROGRAMME OF THE VICTORI[illegible] PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

COLOMBO, JULY [illegible]

The Australian mail brings the following:—The Victorian Parliament opened on June 17. The Ministerial programme was short, but contains work enough for the last session of a Parliament which has less than a year to live. The principal measures are the licensing of factories, and electoral and irrigation Bills.

HARBOUR AND NAVAL DEFENCES.

All sides join in commending the activity of the Ministry in making Port Melbourne impregnable and creating a strong military defence.

One member attacked the Premier for using strong language with regard to Lord Derby.

The Premier of Victoria has received memoranda from the Premiers of New South Wales and Queensland with reference to the federal naval defence of the Colonies.

Sir Alexander Stuart holds that each colony should undertake its own harbour defence, and that the sea-going defence should be left to the Imperial Government. He thinks the wisest course would be for the Colonies to come to an understanding with the Imperial Government as to the extent of the Imperial naval force to be maintained in the Australian waters.

The Premier of Queensland urges that it is the duty of the mother-country to maintain a powerful naval detachment in Australian waters. It should be the pride of the Colonies to maintain an auxiliary squadron. He proposes that a fleet of six fast cruisers should be raised and maintained at the joint expense of the Australian Colonies.

The Government of Western Australia has asked the assistance of the other colonies in defending Port Albany, which is an important coaling station.

AUSTRALIA AND THE LONDON EXHIBITION.

At a dinner given by the President of the Legislative Council, Victoria, and attended by the Governors of Victoria and Tasmania, he proposed to dispense with a united Australasian court at the Indian Colonial Exhibition, in order to give more space to the individual Colonies.

THE ARRIVAL OF THE CONTINGENT.

The Australian contingent, when they arrived at Sydney, received an enthusiastic welcome.

The official representatives of all the Colonies were present to welcome them.

Captain Willows died on the voyage after leaving Colombo.

AGRICULTURAL PROSPECTS.

The agricultural prospects are reported to be better.

BOYCOTTING A NEWSPAPER.

The *Melbourne Herald* has been boycotted by the Typographical Society for employing non-society men.

THE NEW GUINEA EXPEDITION.

So far everything has gone satisfactorily with regard to the Geographical Society's expedition in New Guinea.

END OF THE WATER FAMINE.

The water famine in New South Wales is at an end, the weather having broken.

FOREIGN LABOUR FOR SUGAR PLANTATIONS.

The Queensland planters are endeavouring to obtain Scandinavian and German labour for their sugar plantations.

THE GOVERNOR OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

The Governor of Western Australia has returned from Europe.

THE NEW ZEALAND FINANCES.

The Newzealand Budget shows a surplus of £22,000.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JULY 17.

The Bombay mails of the 30th ult. arrived at Brindisi to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

ZANZIBAR, JULY 18.

H. H. the Sultan of Zanzibar's s.s. Merka, Captain Abae, left here for Bombay direct yesterday.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, JULY 17.

Total week's sales of Cotton.........	47,000 bales.
,, ,, Surats	4,000 ,,
,, ,, Imports of Cotton ...	42,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats...	20,000 (?) ,,
,, Stock of Cotton	812,000 ,,
,, ,, Surats..............	70,000 (?) ,,
,, ,, Cotton in London...	23,000 ,,

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats steady.

The London Cotton market has been dull.

Good Fair Dhollera .... 4 13-16.

In the Manchester Market there has been small business. Apprehensions of strike among spinners keep prices steady.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	76½
4½ ,, ,, ...	77¾
3 ,, Consols for account..................	99¾
3½ ,, Sterling Loan..................	101⅝
4½ ,, French Rentes	110
Bar Silver..	49 3-16

Arrivals.—Flamsteed and Bessie Morris.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Calcutta, 19th. Goulundo Dacca lines right.

Aden, 19th. Transport for Suakim taking messages sails probably to-morrow afternoon.

Mail for Suakim every Friday from Suez.

Cables, Suakim-Suez and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

A GOOD day's work was done on Saturday by the Educational Conference, which concluded its labours after a sitting of eight hours. The committees, which had been appointed at the first meeting held nearly three weeks ago submitted their recommendations to the approval of the Conference. These dealt mainly with the questions of grant-in-aid to indigenous schools, to the Anglo-Vernacular schools, and to high schools for natives on the one hand, and Europeans and Eurasians on the other. The proposals of the other committees were made with the view of affording greater facilities and encouragement to private enterprise throughout the Presidency, by framing more liberal provisions in regard to Government grants and by raising the scale of fees and reducing the number of free students in public schools. An animated discussion arose on the proposal in connection with free-studentships. The necessity of providing some means for technical education was recognised by the Conference. The meeting was strongly against the proposal which has emanated from certain quarters in favour of changing the date of the Matriculation Examination, by holding it about a couple of months earlier than at present; and the Conference cordially supported the recommendation of a committee that private enterprise should be allowed a consultative voice in educational matters. At the conclusion of the proceedings a vote of thanks was moved to Mr. W. Lee-Warner, Acting Director of Public Instruction, who had been president of the Conference. Mr. Lee-Warner in replying said that the recommendations made by the several committees would meet with very careful consideration by the Departmental Conference of educational inspectors which would be held somewhere about the middle of August in Poona.

HEAVY rain has been falling at Ahmedabad since Friday night.

THE labourers on the Bolan Railway are returning to work, the cholera scare having passed away.

SIR OLIVER ST. JOHN is reported to be almost convalescent.

THE rumour that a new Governor-General was oming to Goa appears to have had no foundation. t is stated that Viscount de Paço d'Arcos, who ome months since returned to Portugal on six onths' sick leave, will return to India after the xpiration of the period.

THE *Indian Mirror* is not at all surprised at the ecent shocks of earthquake in Kashmere and Bengal. It knew all about them in November, 1883 ut there is nothing much in that. Everyone knew ovember, 1882, that they were coming but [illegible]d to sa so.

[illegible] ad paper hears by telegram from [illegible] Lord Kimberley's despatch approv[illegible] ngal Rent Act was dated June the [illegible] that his lordship recommends the publication of the despatch by the Government of India as a final answer to the malcontents.

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* telegraphs:—Sir Donald Stewart has been offered the vacancy on the India Council created by the retirement of Sir William Muir, the appointment to take effect from October. It is understood that His Excellency's successor in India will either be Lord Wolseley or Sir Fredrick Roberts. Sir Henry Maine has decided to decline the Permanent Under-Secretaryship of the Home Office, as the work of the post is too great for his health.

COLONEL MACKINNON, Assistant Military Secretary to the Governor of Malta, has been appointed Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, *vice* Major Awdry. Colonel Mackinnon will arrive in Madras, and take charge of his appointment next month. Mr. Grant Duff will probably come to Madras early next month to see Mrs. Paterson, widow of the late Rector of Lincoln College, now a guest in Government House, take her departure to England.

WE are indebted to the *Kaiser-i-Hind* for the following telegram, which it received from its London correspondent yesterday morning, too late for publication:—"The Indian Council is reviewing the age question, and Lord Randolph Churchill threatens to reorganise the Council."

THE *Pioneer* correspondent with the Boundary Commission, telegraphing on the 11th instant from Taghon Robat, confirms the news received from London last week regarding affairs on the Afghan frontier. He says:—The Mission is about to move immediately southwards to the neighbourhood of Herat, whence superintendence of the progress of the fortifications will be easier. It is rumoured that the Russians are sending up reinforcements to Zulfikar, and the Afghans are consequently anxious that the Commission should visit Herat. Captains Yate and Peacocke proceed to Herat in advance of the main body.

A STRANGE misapprehension exists among a section of the native press as to the character of the undertaking to establish a native village and bazaar in Regent-street. The *Bombay Samachar*, for instance, asks if the Government of India will bear a share of the expenses, and protests against a pie being contributed from the Treasury. The fact is that the exhibition will be purely a private speculation. Its promoters have formed a joint-stock company, and are so confident of getting a good return for their money that they have kept the shares among themselves.

A MADRAS contemporary is somewhat at sea regarding the tenure of a Sea Lord's seat at the Admiralty, when it says that Sir William Hewett had to relinquish his post after sitting in it a single day, the Government leaving office almost immediately after his arrival in London. Governments may come and Governments may go, but Sea Lords go on for ever, or thereabouts.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the Calcutta papers, in endeavouring to support the theory that the earthquakes in Bengal have been caused by sudden variations of atmospheric pressure, says "it is a well-known fact that a sudden fall in the barometer usually precedes violent and destructive explosions in mines." His theory may be correct, but it ought to have some more solid foundation than the "well-known fact" which he alleges, and on which the Report of the Royal Commission on accidents in mines some years since threw considerable doubt.

THE Very Rev. Father Jackson the celebrated chaplain, preacher, and missionary, who is returning to Borneo, has brought out with him from England five English Sisters of Charity, who will be stationed for the present at Kuching, the capital of Sarawak. H. H. Rajah Brooke has granted the mission a large piece of land on which the future nunnery will be built.

MR. SIMMONDS, the secretary of the Calcutta Health Society, in lecturing a few evenings since on the germ theory, had something to say about milk as a medium for the communication of disease. "Milk which comes from the *gaewala's* own house comes from a locality where it in all probability has been exposed to contamination arising from organic impurity of the very foulest kind. If it has been diluted, as is sure to be the case in ninety-nine instances in every hundred, you may depend on the water used having been obtained from the nearest filthy well or tank in the *gaewala's* neighbourhood. He never has far to go for it." There is an easy and effective precaution against this. Let people insist on having the cow milked at their own door. They can then dilute the milk according to taste.

THE cry raised some time since by the Goa press against the mismanagement of the railway works at Goa appears after all to have had some foundation. We learn from the Lisbon papers that Sir Douglas Forsyth, the Director of the Marmagoa Railway Company, and their Chief Engineer, Mr. Sawyer, have arrived in Portugal, and had, in company with Senhor Xavier Cordeiro, the Chief Engineer on the Portuguese side, a conference with the Minister. It appears that the capital originally subscribed by the company, and which was calculated to carry out the project to completion, is now exhausted, and a supplementary estimate has been presented for Government sanction. The amount has not transpired, but if the statements made by the press deserve any credit, the supplementary estimate will reach a high figure. It is I said that the date fixed for the completion of the line will have to be extended from 1887 to 1890, the larger and more difficult portion of the work yet remaining to be carried out.

A WELL-KNOWN officer in Rajputana writes, under the initial "P.," to the *Indian Spectator* from Jodhpore:—

"Sir,—In your issue of July 5 you comment on the correspondence between Mr. Duxbury and Mr. Justice Nanabhai regarding the grievance of the latter in the matter of the railway carriage and Captain Loch. You remark that if there had been a European in Mr. Nanabhai's place he would have received better treatment from Captain Loch. Please allow me to point out that if a European gentleman had been in Mr. Nanabhai's place the difficulty would never have arisen. There are at the station where Captain Loch resides two other officers. Of these one, not long ago, wished to travel during the night from Jeypore, and found himself with his first-class ticket situated as Mr. Nanabhai was, except that the lady was not sick. He travelled second-class, without compelling the European lady and gentleman in occupation of the one first-class carriage to reserve it. The other officer, recently finding a native lady and gentleman in the only first-class of the train he wished to travel by, and no second-class available, went third, also without causing the first-class to be reserved by the native gentleman who was in it. I think you will perceive that our practice here being as above explained, it would not be strange if Captain Loch felt himself the aggrieved party, though I do not know that he does. It is absolutely certain that if a European gentleman had been in Mr. Nanabhai's place there would have been no unpleasant altercation, and no need to reserve the carriage; and I do hope that the native press, of which I am a sincere well-wisher, will have the fairness to acknowledge this."

"THAT any child, out of a story book, was ever morally or intellectually the better for his or her Sunday school training I take leave to doubt altogether," says Mr. Labouchere in *Truth*. That may be; but we have no doubt that had Mr. Labouchere spent a few hours in a Sunday school he would not have got so frightfully mixed in a paragraph he indited in the same number of his journal when describing the meanness and treachery with which Lord Salisbury sacrificed Sir Stafford Northcote to the ill-will of Lord Randolph Churchill:—"In Sir Stafford they had to deal with a man of the highest honour and of chivalrous delicacy. He professed himself willing to accept the fate of Jonah, and he was incontinently taken at his word and thrown overboard. Sir Michael was the Judas of the execution; Lord Salisbury was the Pilate, who looked on and washed his hands; and the Conservatives in quest of place were the howling mob, who shouted 'Crucify him! crucify him!'" Was Jonah thrown overboard in the presence of a howling mob? Was Judas the executioner? Did Pilate look on and wash his hands while Judas threw Jonah to the whale? Mr. Labouchere obviously thinks so; he should be sent to a Sunday school if any teacher would accept him as a pupil.

"ATLAS" thus consoles himself for the recent political arrangements:—What a blessing it will be to get in some fresh people, or, if not quite fresh, different from those who have been figure-heads so long! Old Mr. Gladstone, for instance, with his collars and hair-wisps; and Lord Hartington, a Demosthenes who still keeps the pebbles in his mouth, and who so cunningly contrives to prevent people from knowing whether his manner is insolence or stupidity; and Lord Granville with his purring, and Sir William Harcourt with his stomach; and Lord Northbook so like Thackeray's drawing of Pitt Crawley, and Lord Selborne like a hymn-book in a wig; and the Duke of Wentworth (formerly Citizen Dilke) and the two little swarthy beetle-browed law officers. Anything for a change! Let us have an all-round collared Premier, a thin Home Secretary, a polite and intelligible War Minister, a fair-complexioned Solicitor, an Attorney who does not entertain the Prince of Wales, a beardless Lord-Lieutenant, and a convivial Chancellor.

THE *Statesman* has fallen into a fine frenzy over the financial ineptitude which has been shown by the Government of India in meeting the deficit. The chief complaint is that owing to the crude and primitive condition of our banking arrangements not all the might of all the banks and bankers in the country can float three millions of Treasury Bills for the State necessities. It is simply monstrous, it urges, that a great Empire like this, with such boundless resources at its command, should profess itself unable to spend £3,000,000 of money on an emergency, without calling upon the minor Governments and the municipalities and the road cess committees to suspend their operations and leave their money in the cash balances. The truth is our administration is as "primitive" as the Government of the Fiji Islands, and our contemporary doubts seriously whether it is conducted with as much knowledge of finance as the late Queen Emma possessed in her Pacific and half-civilised savage counsellors. It is also the truth, in our contemporary's belief, that "the Government consists of a body of men who have no more idea of what the management of the fisc or national finance means, than the peons who carry backwards and forwards those mysterious boxes in which the intellect of the secretaries and the counsellors is enclosed from day to day, as though it were so much wool or wood."

A WAG has forwarded a series of "gram-fed" tiger stories to the *Asian*, and he narrates the following in order to disabuse the readers of our sporting contemporary of the idea that there is no danger to the sportsman in these exciting combats:—

I will narrate how India nearly lost the services of one of her most illustrious officials. The gram-fed tiger and the arrangements were as usual, and Sir R. T——e was in the *machan*. There was a famine in these days. It was severe, for it extended even to the cartridges in Sir R.'s rifle, for a young rascal of a forest officer had extracted the bullets, and carefully put in each cartridge six grains of snipe shot. So when the tiger came Sir, R. fired both barrels, and the animal sprang forward with a roar. Afterwards the trackers, shikaries, and European sportsmen did not (in Sir R.'s opinion) follow up the tiger sufficiently well or quickly, so, according to his custom, Sir R. came to teach them their own work. The tiger was gram-fed, but it was as susceptible of snipe shot as a Frenchman of his honour. So after the animal had been tracked a little way it charged with a roar. Sir R. at once turned round and ran a few steps in order to protect the natives by taking the tiger's attention from them, but his foot slipped, and in an instant the infuriated brute was on him. Sir R. raised his hand to protect his throat. The tiger thought he could easily win the fight if he could at once stop Sir R.'s writing and talking, so he made a fearful snap at Sir R.'s hand and throat. We cannot easily change our confirmed habits and modes of thought and action. The ruling passion is strong in danger and death, so Sir R. defended himself and attacked the tiger in the way which came natural to him, *i.e.*, with a report, though not that of a firearm. Instinctively he drew from his pocket his last complete famine report, and rapidly thrust it into the tiger's throat. The animal was gram-fed, and therefore obviously able to eat food unsuitable for meat-eating animals, but it could not swallow Sir R.'s famine report, for it immediately died in horrible convulsions. Some time afterwards when the Governor-General was dining with Sir R. he noticed that there was no bullet hole in the tiger's skin, and therefore he remarked that it must have been poisoned. Sir R. replied triumphantly: "My Lord, the animal was not poisoned. It perished from the effects of the famine!" Now, this was strictly true, for if there had not been a famine (in Sir R.'s imagination) there would not have been a famine report, and consequently the tiger could not have been choked by it.

MILITARY NEWS.

SOME doubt apparently exists as to the succession to the vacant Brigade in Bengal on account of the fact that Colonel Rogers, V.C., late of the Scottish Rifles, who was named for it, appeared about the same time in the London *Gazette* as appointed to the command of the 24th Regimental district. Colonel Rogers, however, obtained the latter appointment first, and on being offered the Brigade accepted it. He may be expected in India very shortly.

THE arrivals from Suakim during the past week reported the heat to be terrific. On the vessels in harbour 130° was registered beneath a double awning. It was reported that the Shropshire Regiment were suffering seriously, deaths occurring daily. The Allahabad paper adds that the simoon, or standstorms of the country, was blowing daily from 10 in the morning to 3 in the afternoon, bringing sickness as well as heat. The health of the men generally was bad, the 15th Sikhs heading the list, closely followed by the 28th Bombay Infantry, while the Poorbeahs appear to be standing the climate rather better. Speaking generally each of the three regiments has lost in men killed or invalided back to India about 100, and taking those actually in hospital with those who have been discharged but are still weak, it is probable that none of the regiments which landed 832 strong could now put more than 500 men, if so many, in the field for active operations.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORTS.

SIMLA, July 17.—The barometer has fallen everywhere, and readings are everywhere below the normal. Readings are highest in Ceylon, and lowest in Sind; but shallow depressions exist, one near Ajmere, a second near Benares, while a third is apparently forming over Bakergunj. Winds show a slight cyclonic circulation over Lower Bengal, but in other respects are about normal. Heavy rain has fallen in Bombay, and moderate rain all over that Presidency, except in Guzerat and Sind At Saugor Island also there has been heavy rain, and General rain over Bengal, Burma, the Central Provinces, and Rajputana. The temperature has risen. Rain to-day:—Bombay, 6 inches; Saugor Island, 3 inches; Satara, Purneah, and Moulmein, 2 inches; Nagpore, Hoshangabad, Sutna, Deesa, Belgaum, and Akyab, 1 inch. Previously:—Aligarh, 5½ inches.

July 18.—The barometer is still falling, except in a few places. In Bombay, Central India, and the Central Provinces the distribution has little altered generally, but the ridge of high pressure is apparently reforming over Rajputana. The wind is generally westerly in the peninsula, southerly up the Gangetic plain to Allahabad. Rain has again fallen over the Bombay Presidency, the Central Provinces, Burma, and parts of Bengal; but is slight and partial elsewhere. Falls to-day:—Ahmedabad 5 inches; Moulmein, 3 inches; Seoni, 2 inches; Saugor Island, Nagpore, Hoshungabad, Deesa, Satara, and Rangoon, 1 inch. Previously:—Amraoti, 2 inches; Jhansi, 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Byculla.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered.	17	19	18	06	17	44	21	85
July 17, Friday	1	42	....		....		....	
,, 18, Saturday	0	10	0	51	0	56	0	78
,, 19, Sunday	....		0	98	0	93	0	96
Total......	18	71	19	55	18	93	23	59
Corresponding date last year	29	86	33	88	32	33	32	55

A REMEDY FOR FODDER FAMINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—If it has rained elsewhere as it has during the last three or four days in the Konkan and Guzerat, people's minds must once more be at ease about the monsoon, and they can afford now to laugh at their idle fears, idle up here at least, where a monsoon is not necessarily nor needfully due before the second week in July. But does it not strike you, sir, that since the last Bombay famine (the one before seems not to exist in the memory of even the oldest inhabitant) the expatriated Briton has got as hysterical as his stay-at-home brother, the exciting cause being at present famine visitation. I don't remember any such fuss being made even fifteen years ago, though on one occasion in a large district no rain fell till the third week in August. That was late enough, I admit, to cause even the experienced a twinge of alarm; but even then the rain was in time to allow of bajri being successfully grown, and the land in which jowari and cotton could not then be reared was in all the better condition for wheat and grain in the cold weather.

There was no occasion apparently in those days, nor before, to stop a Revenue Commissioner's leave because the Collector who was to act for him was not allowed (*vide* your paper of the 16th inst.) to leave his district in the middle of July on account of the lateness of the monsoon.

As to scarcity of grass, the postponement of rainfall by the clerk of the weather for three or four weeks ought not, with ordinary precautions, to endanger the life, or even the condition, of a single head of cattle in any district in Bombay, least of all in Khandesh, where the waste land on which grass grows abundantly is in excess, if I mistake not, of the cultivated area. I admit that the number of cattle in Khandesh is immense; so much so that a temporary scarcity of grass is an unmixed blessing, inasmuch as by killing off the weakly it only weeds out cattle that never were worth keeping, and which are of no use to a soul on earth, except the village dher, whose perquisites the carcase and skin are. Any one who disagrees with me has but to see the herds of miserable unprofitable starvelings in almost every village that consume the food of what might be fit, if not fat, animals. But apart from the survival of the fittest, there is a remedy to hand whereby all the cattle might be fed, and an ample margin of fodder be left for exceptionally bad years; but it must be applied at first *vi et armis*. Every village community should be obliged, or gently persuaded, or induced (whichever is most likely to produce successful results) to make silage. The silos need be but round pits 12 feet in diameter and 8 feet deep, with vertical sides, filled nearly to the surface of the ground with newly-mown and even soaking wet grass, and covered with about 3 feet in depth of dry earth rammed down (it is an advantage to leave the grass uncovered in the pit about a week). The only precaution necessary is that the pits be not dug in damp sites. After six weeks or so the result will be a foddor better than green grass or even the best hay; but the silo need not be drawn upon for months, until in fact all other fodder fails.

Perhaps even to "induce" the people thus to protect themselves and their cattle would be a measure behind the age. If so one only wonders that education at home is compulsory, that there is an Act for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or at any of the numerous other paternal and sometimes grand-motherly restraints put upon the highly civilised human being of the period.

PEAR.

Passim-Guzerat, July 17.

THE RAB QUESTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Samuel Cooke's letter on the subject of rab is the production of a theorist who seldom travels, and who has little personal knowledge of the Ghat country, where the pernicious system of rab cultivation is carried out in all its fulness. Most of us know, who know anything of the subject, that the boughs are cut down, and the leaves burnt to extract the potash, which the ryots suppose forms a necessary manure to support the rice and "natchnee" seedlings. That is their case. I am not much interested in the rice question. Rice is chiefly grown in the Concan and in the eastern side of the Ghats not exposed to the monsoon. It is with reference to the rainfall that rab cultivation in the western slopes of the Ghats, exposed to the monsoon, becomes an evil. Mr. Samuel Cooke has himself written a pamphlet to prove the necessity of having these slopes well wooded and the land uncleared, in order to attract and pull down the rain clouds in their flight towards the east; for if, as he truly says—(I quote from memory)—the storm clouds do not burst in the Ghats, they do not burst at all, but are carried eastward, when they enter a warmer atmosphere, and are dispersed, and dried up like a sponge! This is no doubt the fact, and yet ook at the western face of the Ghats at the present lday. Whole tracts as bare as one's hand, and growing barer every year. Owing to the pressure of population, and the necessity for opening out more land for its support, not only is the land cleared, but the trees beyond it are required to pay tribute in the shape of boughs! Old people will tell you how, in their sunny days, the whole line of Ghats was one unbroken expanse of green, without an opening anywhere, and when the rainfall in the Deccan was heavy and sufficient. If all the trees in the Concan were cut down, I don't suppose it would affect the rainfall in the Ghats in the Deccan, for the heaviest storm clouds travel at an altitude of some 3,000 ft.; but I do think Government should seriously consider the evil this rab-natchnee cultivation is effecting in the western slopes, and no piece of forest land should under any circumstances be allowed to be opened out, even at the price of deporting the population to another district. As for Mr. Cooke's remedy for rab, in the shape of patent manure and municipal sweepings, this savours too much of high science of municipalities, of civilisation and progress. We have to deal here with remote jungles, and a half-civilised people, cut off from Canara to Nasik from the outer world, living at an altitude of from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, without roads, conveyances, or appliances of any kind, beyond the kulkurni at their side, and the basket on their head. What is the use of talking of carts returning with manure to these people? Where are the towns! And where the municipalities! I know of none on the Ghats, within their reach, to correct the rab practice.

As I said in a former letter, Mr. Ozanne should make experiments, in rab, and ascertain the exact value of the burnt leaves as a manure for the rice and natchnee seedlings, not by one, but by several experiments, and in several qualities of soil; and if it be found that other things within the ryot's reach and means offer a fair substitute for rab, the present system should be forbidden strictly and altogether, so that the Ghats may return to their former beauty.

I cannot help feeling that much of Sir Richard Temple's energy in the matter has been thrown away. He thoroughly understood the question, and knew what he meant when he issued those clear Forest Minutes. But his mantle does not seem to have fallen upon others! Sir James Fergusson, though a landowner himself, had not, I think, a *penchant* for this kind of thing. Will Lord Reay take up the subject where Sir Richard Temple left it?

Poona, July 18. VIATOR.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

CRICKET: COMMERCE *vs.* THE WORLD.

IT was fortunate that on Saturday afternoon, the continuous downpour of rain ceased at a convenient time, and so admitted of the commencement of this match, Penny, who directed the operations of "The World," having won the toss, decided that his side should bat first, and went in, accompanied by Jervois, to face the bowling of Gaddum and Macbeth. Neither bowler can be said to have been on the "spot," and the batsmen became busy at once, hitting both bowlers freely. At 21 Macbeth made room for Johnston, and at 32 Prevost relieved Gaddum. The last stage was worse than the first, for he persisted in bowling beautiful long-hops to the off, which the batsmen with equal persistence smote, until 50 had been signalled. Jervois was then run out. Blackwell joined Penny, and more fast scoring ensued, until at 65 Hartwig relieved the "off long-hopper," and at 67 Murray bowled in lieu of Johnston at the other end. The change in bowling had the desired effect, for at 70 the veteran Penny was floored by Hartwig for a most creditable innings of 34, compiled with this batsman's usual care. Carnegy, one of the "Colts," came in next, and "Commerce" had to leather-hunt again with, but little breathing time. At 94 Kerr assumed the offensive in the place of Murray, and six runs later Blackwell played the new bowler into his wicket. Blackwell's 20 was a pretty innings, and he shared with the telegraph board the applause which greeted the century going up. Mactier, who made his appearance on the Gymkhana ground for the first time this season, joined Carnegy. At 126 Gaddum went in again in Kerr's place, and at 135 Carnegy retired l. b. w. His 29 included a fine off-drive off Kerr for 5. From this stage of the game Mactier alone did any damage, the rest of his side only putting together 11 runs between them, while he ran up about 24, and his was the last wicket to fall, being bowled by a "clinking" break-back of Hartwig's. Mactier's 46 was a powerful if lucky innings, and included a 5 and a 4. The innings closed for the respectable total of 172. With the exception of one or two, "Commerce" fielded up puckily and well.

Analysis of Bowling.

	No. of balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Gaddum	70	37	1	5	0
Macbeth..........	20	8	2	0	1
Johnston	25	20	1	0	0
Prevost	15	17	0	0	1
Hartwig	90	54	0	3	0
Murray	20	18	1	0	0
Kerr	25	16	0	1	0

After a brief interval "Commerce" sent in Gould and Gaddum to face Carnegy and Jervois (the former fast and the latter slow). When but four runs had been scored, Gould was unfortunately run out, and Hills joined the Cantab. The bowling was uncommonly good, especially in the case of Carnegy; and over after over was pounded in without wickets being taken or runs made. Both batsmen played with great care, evidently bent on breaking the bowling. What runs were made were debited to Jervois, until at 21 Mactier relieved him. At 25 Carnegy at last got through Gaddum and uprooted his wicket. Gaddum was in nearly three-quarters of an hour, and had to sustain, in partnership with Hills, the cream of the bowling. Prevost came in next, and he and Hills made a fine stand. At 44 Blackwell relieved Carnegy, whose last over was severely punished by each batsman to the tune of 11 runs, amongst which was a magnificent leg hit for 4 by Prevost, which bounded over the railings and went across the Esplanade-road. At 66 a separation was effected by Falkener, who trundled in the place of Mactier, and who bowled the Rugbeian for a pretty contribution of 15. Kerr came next, but played Falkener into his wicket. When the score was only 68, Macbeth joined Hills. These two played out time, the former being not out 6, while the latter was not out 44. Hills's innings so far has been the feature of the match. His score contained only 4 singles. The fielding of the World was excellent all round.

ANALYSIS OF BOWLING.

	No. of ball.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.	Wides.
Carnegy	55	19	6	1	0
Jervois	30	15	0	0	1
Mactier..	45	27	2	0	0
Blackwell	25	12	0	0	0
Falkener	10	2	0	2	0

THE WORLD.

L Penny, b Hartwig	34
C Jervois, run out	20
C G Carnegy, l b w Gaddum	29
G F Blackwell, b Kerr	21
R Mactier, b Hartwig	46
W E Young, b Hartwig..................................	1
F Falkener, b Gaddum	1
A H Pinhey, b Gaddum................................	3
H Purder, st. Gould b Gaddum	3
D G Brooks, l b w Gaddum	2
C A Beyts, not out	1
Extra, Byes 3; Leg byes 3; Wides 2	8
Total..	172

COMMERCE.

A P Gould, run out	1
F D Gaddum, b Carnegy	10
J J Hills, not out	44
F A Prevost, b Falkener	15
H A Kerr, b Falkener	2
J Macbeth, not out	6
Extra, Byes 3; Wide 1	4
Total..	82

(The following are to bat: A H Hartwig; G R Johnston, W Murray, W Lang, and P R Wilson.)

The contest will be resumed next Saturday. An interesting match is likely to be arranged for some day next month, when a team calling themselves "Exiles from Calcutta" will play the Gymkhana. As the title indicates, the team of Exiles will be composed of gentlemen who at some time or other have belonged to cricket-clubs in Calcutta.

SINGLE RACQUETS TOURNAMENT.

THE Bombay Gymkhana Single Racquets Tournament will be held at the same time as the Polo Tournament, annually. All officers of any of the services and members of any recognised club or Gymkhana are allowed to enter. The Entrance Fee for each competitor is Rs. 5 (Rupees Five). The winner of the Tournament is entitled to hold the Challenge Cup for one year from date of winning, or until the next year's winner is declared. The Cup is not to be taken out of India. No number of successive victories will entitle the winner to retain the Cup permanently. The winner will be presented by the Bombay Gymkhana with a gold racquet with his name and year engraved thereon, and his name and year will be recorded on a board hung up in the dressing-room of the Racquet Court. In the final the best of five, and in all other rounds the best of three games will be played. The ties shall be decided by lot drawn at such time and in such manner as may be directed by the Racquets Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana. The matches will be played under Prince's Court Rules. It is requested that the names of all persons wishing to enter, together with that of the service, club, or Gymkhana to which they belong, may be forwarded to the Hon. Secretary, Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana, not later than the 25th September, 1885, on which date the entries close. The 1885 Tournament will be played off between the 2nd and 12th of October.

B. B. RUSSELL,
Hon. Secretary Racquets, Bombay Gymkhana.

THE JAINS AND THEIR PALITANA SHRINES.

THE deputation of Jains who had an interview with His Excellency the Governor at Poona on Saturday presented the following petition:—

That the Shrawak community residing in Bombay and various other places throughout India, and represented by your lordship's petitioners, have been from times immemorial the rightful owners of a number of temples and foot-prints included in and enclosed by a fortification or Gugh on the Shantranjay Hill near Palitana.

That the fact of this ancient ownership having been conclusively found in 1875 A. D., by Mr. E. T. Candy, then Acting Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent in Kattyawar, and embodied in his report, dated the 28th December, 1875, his opinion was subsequently approved and the ownership held as established by the Government of Bombay in their Resolution No. 1641, Political Department, dated the 16th March, 1877.

That in the Resolution abovementioned the Government of Bombay directed that the long standing dispute between the Thakore Saheb of Palitana and the Shrawaks be settled in the following manner:—*Firstly.*—That within the Gudh the control of the Thakore Saheb be recognized only for purposes of police, and no money payment shall be claimed by him on account of the erection of a new temple in a tank within the Gudh. *Secondly.*—That without prejudice to the rights of those interested in any existing building the use of any part of the hill in a manner opposed by the tenants of the Shrawak community is prohibited. *Thirdly.*—That no money payment shall be claimed. *Fourthly.*—In the event of the Shrawak community desiring to erect a new temple outside of the Gudh, permission shall be given by the Thakore on receipt of one rupee per square yard for the land required as a site. *Fifthly.*—No molestation shall be offered to the members of the Shrawak community resorting to the hill; nor shall any permanent police post be established at the Gudh or within 500 yards of the road leading up the hill to the Gudh.

That although it was hoped at the time the Government passed the above stated Resolution that the Thakore would cease from making unjust claims against the Shrawak community, and in various ways annoying and ill-treating its members so as to show a disposition to deny to them a just and impartial treatment, yet from circumstances which your Lordship's petitioners are presently to lay before your Lordship's Government, it will appear clearly that the Thakore Saheb is bent upon doing as much harm as he can to the Shrawak community, for whom he has always exhibited a hostile feeling, and that unless your Lordship's Government exercise its authority to check the vagaries and despotism of the Thakore Saheb in his treatment of the said community, whom your Lordship's petitioners have the honour to represent, the religious properties and valuables on the Shantranjay Hill which that community owns, the lives and personal liberty of the servants kept to watch those properties and also of the pilgrims visiting the hill from all parts of India are not likely to be safe.

That the grievances to which your Lordship's petitioners crave immediate attention may be thus stated. That within the Gudh or fortification on the Shantranjay Hill there is a spring of water called Surajkoond; the water of that Koond is regarded as holy by all Shrawaks, and it is resorted to by Shrawak visitors to the temples on the Hill for purificatory ablutions. Near the said Koond were two Paglas or foot-prints standing there from times immemoral and regarded with peculiar sanctity by the Shrawaks as being the footprints of their first Saint Adinath. The Koond and the foot-prints were approachable from outside the fortification, either by the regular road inside the Gudh or by scaling the small wall opposite the Koond easily.

On the 7th of June last the servants in charge of the Gudh discovered that the foot-prints above referred to had been partially dug out; they immediately brought this occurrence to the notice of the committee representing the Shrawaks in Ahmedabad, but before measures could be adopted to bring this partial desecration to the notice of the Assistant Political Agent in charge of Gohelwar Prant, Soreth, that he might take the necessary steps leading to the discovery of the person or persons concerned in the desecration, it was again discovered on the 19th of June that the same foot-prints had been completely dug out and removed from their places.

The Agent of the Shrawak community in Palitana, acting at the instance of its members in Ahmedabad and other places, lost no time in bringing the desecration to the notice of Captain A. Fordyce, Assistant Political Agent at Songarh, who happened at the time to be in Palitana in consequence of the marriage of the Thakore Saheb's second son. Captain Fordyce accordingly visited the desecrated place in person, accompanied by the Agent of the Shrawaks Ishwarlali and Motibhai, by Mr. Gopinath Sadashive, the Dewan of the Thakore, and his Magistrate Abdoolla.

That during this visit the Dewan of Thakore Saheb represented to Captain Fordyce that the foot-prints which had been desecrated did not belong to the Shrawaks, but were the foot-prints of Guroo Datatri, to whom eighty-four different sects of Brahmins paid homage, but the claim so put forward by the Dewan was then and there denied by the person who were present on behalf of the Shrawaks. The Thakore Saheb, however, without any enquiry or thought all at once proceeded to act as if the foot-prints had belonged not to the Shrawaks but to the Brahmins. He struck a terror among the Shrawaks by ordering the arrest of their clerks and servants on the Shantranjay Hill in Palitana, and by charging them with having dug out the foot-prints. The Thakore Saheb did not at all in so acting bear in mind the fact that it was the Shrawak community who had been the first to complain of the desecration, and to ask Captain Fordyce to visit the spot in person and adopt measures which might lead to the discovery of the culprit or culprits. Several of the clerks and servants of the Shrawaks in Palitana were suddenly arrested on false sharges and were imprisoned, put in stocks, and otherwise ill-treated. Your Lordship's petitioners understand, moreover, that while they were in custody blank papers were put into their hands, and they were asked to put their signatures over them. One of the persons arrested was discovered on his release to be in such a precarious state that the Thakore Saheb's own medical attendant had to attend him.

that these Lordship's petitioners need hardly state caused great excite[illegible] oppression have naturally of the Shrawak commun[illegible]ong the members taken steps to bring them[illegible]e already of the Political Agent in Kathiawar, [illegible] notice local representative of the Paramount Power, with a view to obtain redress and protection at his hands. But on account of the importance of the interests involved and the urgency of the case your Lordship's petitioners have deemed it necessary for the protection of their religious properties and the lives of their servants on the Shantranjay Hill to approach your Lordship also and ask for redress. The Thakore Saheb has in his attitude towards the Shrawaks been inspired by feelings of hostility such as have made it hitherto hopeless for the Shrawak community to expect a just and fair treatment at his hands, and your Lordships' petitioners cannot but look upon recent acts—the unwarrantable arrests and tortures to which their servants have been subjected—as originating from a desire on the part of the Thakore Saheb to gratify his long-standing spite for the Shrawaks, and to terrify them so as to make them the victims of his high-handed policy. For this is not the first time when the Thakore Saheb has tried to act tyranically towards the Shrawaks, and render it hopeless for them to expect at his hands a due regard for their religious feelings or any just treatment in his territories. Some nine years ago His Highness was proved most unmistakeably to have allowed the low caste Dhers to hold a fair on the Shantranjay Hill, in the midst of what is regarded as most sacred on earth by the Shrawaks—an inconsiderate and malicious act against the repetition of which the then Political Agent Mr. (now the Honourable Mr.) Peile felt bound to station a Government officer on the hill at the Thakore's expense. Mr. Peile in forwarding a copy of the Government Resolution No. 1716, of March 19, 1877, to Major J. W. Watson, then Assistant Political Agent, Gohelwar, requested the latter officer to inform the Thakore Saheb of Palitana that "the results of an enquiry held by Captain Hunter give reason to believe that the fair held by the Dhers on the Hill of Shantranjay was an innovation got up by the Durbar to annoy the Shrawaks, that such conduct is unworthy of his position, and contrary to the rules laid down by Government to regulate his relations with the Shrawaks." Mr. Peile further requested Major Watson in the same letter to inform the Thakore that "he was unable to order the withdrawal of the Government official placed on the hill at the Thakore's expense, who must remain until I have received complete assurance that the Thakore Saheb will abstain and cause his servants to abstain from annoying the Shrawaks by any unjust treatment or offensive innovation."

A little before the occurrence mentioned in para. 9, the watchman of your petitioner's community stationed at Sooraj Koond, the scene of the present feud, had been assaulted by the Thakore's men, and the result of the enquiry made into that matter by Captain Hunter was that an official of the Agency with four sepoys was appointed at the Thakore's expense to protect the interest of your petitioners' community on the hill.

In 1864 Captain S. C. Law, Special Assistant Political Agent, in the course of a Report on certain alleged acts of severity and oppression practised by the Thakore upon members of your Lordship's petitioners' community remarks :—"The complaints here detailed, form but a portion of the vexations complained of by the pilgrims during the last eight months, and many other minor matters which, when stripped of all exaggeration, leave enough to show the Darbar to be actuated by a petty spirit of enmity most unbecoming and quite unfitting it for the office of judge." Again, "the Thakore has shown that he is either unable or unwilling to exercise it (his authority) properly as respects them (the Shrawaks)," and the concluding sentence of the report accords so well with the prayer of this petition that your petitioners beg leave to quote it in full : "But if for no other reason than that the Palitana Durbar is quite unable to manage the affair of the Shrawak community, I beg to say just for your consideration that all such cases as are here complained of be removed from the Durbar's cognisance to that of the Political Assistant."

That the warning administered to him in 1877 by Mr. Peile has had no effect whatever on His Highness's policy, and that he still continues to bear feelings of hostility for the Shrawaks will appear to your Lordship's Government from the recent occurrences forming the subject-matter of this petition, and if His Highness be allowed to exercise his authority over the Shrawaks in the manner in which he has been exercising it of late without any regard for justice or fair play, the members of that community will be utterly helpless, and both the security of life and property of their co-religionists in Palitana will be always in danger.

With reference to the allegation made by his Dewan on behalf of the Thakoresaheb that the Shrawaks are not the rightful owners of the desecrated footprints, your Lordship's petitioners beg to submit that that allegation is not only entirely without foundation but is opposed to well-established facts and the practice of ages. In the first place these foot-prints up to the day of their desecration were worshipped by and for the Shrawaks. In the second place at the enquiry held by Mr. E. T. Candy in 1875, it was alleged on behalf of the Thakore that certain temples and images standing on the Shantranjay Hill did not belong to the Shrawaks, but that the right of ownership in them was vested in other religionists. These temples and holy places were named at the enquiry in detail, and it is clear that if the foot-prints now desecrated had really belonged to the Brahmins they would have been mentioned among those holy places, but it will be found that they were not even so much as hinted at as being included among them. In the third place even as to the properties and holy places which were at the enquiry mentioned as not being in the ownership of the Shrawaks, Mr. Candy found that no evidence had been adduced to support that statement. Under these circumstances your Lordship's petitioners cannot but express their surprise that the Thakore Saheb has deemed it proper to deny their ownership of the foot-prints for the first time now, your Lordship's petitioners cannot account for this otherwise than that it inspired by a desire on His Highness' part to make an unjust and false claim against a community with whom he has all along been on hostile terms, and to find a pretext for maltreating its servants and members.

In conclusion, therefore, your Lordship's petitioners beg to approach your Lordship's Government with this statement of their grievances, and pray that your Lordship may be pleased in consideration of the urgency of their case and the importance of the interest involved to direct an independent enquiry by a British official to be made into the matter of the removal of the foot-prints, and of the arrests and maltreatment which followed, and to cause such steps to be taken as may prevent a recurrence of the desecration complained of, or of acts calculated to wound the religious feelings of Shrawaks, and to render their life and property insecure in Palitana.

BOMBAY FAZANDARS AND THE ABKARI QUESTION.

A PETITION to His Excellency the Governor on the abkari question has been prepared by a number of fazandars or owners of land, consisting chiefly of plantations of cocoanut, brab, and date trees, gardens and batty fields at Bombay, Girgaum, Mazagon, Worlee, Sion, Vadalla, Matoonga, and other villages within the limits of the Island of Bombay, and who derive their principal means of support from the produce of the trees leased by them to bhandaris, who extract the juice or toddy. Many of the fazandars claim to have inherited their lands from the descendants of the original proprietors at the time the island was ceded to the British crown, when the Articles of Governor Augier's convention of 1672 confirmed their possession in perpetuity. The memorialists allege that the officers of the Government of Bombay, instead of protecting them, have from time to time unmercifully and unjustly taken away those rights and privileges, whereby great hardships and heavy burdens owing to excessive and intolerable taxation have been falling upon the poor people who have to maintain themselves by the produce of the toddy trees with the ultimate result of their being completely impoverished and ruined.

The history of the increased taxation complained of is given at length, and the petitioners complain that by the passing of Act V of 1878 all the prospects of the owners of oarts and of the bhandaris were blasted, as the fazandars were deprived of rights and privileges that had from time immemorial been enjoyed, as that of drawing toddy for their domestic use and selling the juice and distilling liquor at their respective places of abode or oarts on payment of a nominal tax of Re. 1 and annas 8 per tree per annum in the Mahim district. The Government also enhanced the taxes from Re. 1 and annas 8 per annum to Rs. 18 per annum on each cocoanut and brab tree, and from annas 8 to Rs. 4 per annum on each date tree, and, in addition, the owners of trees had been made liable to pay the taxes due by the bhandaris to Government in the event of their making default. The Collector of Bombay, in 1884, as if to completely shut out native liquor from the field, imposed heavy and excessive fees on liquor distilled, a fee of Re. 1 and annas 10 per Imperial gallon of *rasi* (equivalent to annas 4 and pies 4 per quart) and a fee of Rs. 2 and annas 6 per Imperial gallon of *fennis* (equivalent to annas 6 and pies 11 per quart). The immediate consequence had been a general strike amongst the bhandaris and the cessation by them of their trade owing to their inability to meet with the enormous demands of Government. Ever since then the petitioners have remained idle and their trees untapped to the great loss of revenue and with the result of many of them being utterly ruined. In addition to the heavy and excessive abkari taxes, the Municipality of Bombay have of late imposed taxes on cocoanut, brab, and date trees at the rate of Rs. 2 per each tree per annum, as also on mangoe, plaintain and other fruit-bearing trees which had up to 1884 remained exempt from the assessment by the Municipality under the provisions of the Bombay Municipal Acts of 1872 and 1878. Municipal taxes, too, are not unfrequently collected by the Municipal officials in a very despotic and high-handed manner. The poor landholders and fazandars are obliged to mortgage their lands and estates, including their ornaments and jewellery, to meet the demands on the part of the Municipality. If such a state of things be allowed for some years more, the landholders and the fazandars in the Island of Bombay will be reduced to an irretrievable state of misery and penury and be totally ruined. The value of landed estates in the Island of Bombay has been seriously reduced, and an oart which some years back would sell for Rs. 1,200 will at present sell [illegible] only. The income and produce of several oarts have become so limited that the oarts do not pay the owners on an average a clear profit of more than Rs. 2 per cent. per annum, that is to say, the present income has diminished by three times the former revenue. The petitioners urge that if the object of the Government be, by imposing prohibitive taxes, to check the immoderate use of intoxicating liquor, overtaxation gives encouragement to smuggling and illicit manufacture and immoderate use. For humanity's sake the petitioners press for redress and ask—(*a*) That the fee or duty payable in respect of licenses granted by the Collector of Bombay for drawing liquor from toddy or juice of the said cocoanut, brab, and date trees under the law in force as to realization of revenue from abkari may be so reduced as not to affect the rights or the property of the fazandars. (*b*) That by means of legislative enactments or rules it may be declared :—(1) That the fazandars are entitled as of right to enforce the practice as it existed prior to 1871 of preventing the bhandaris from drawing toddy without their being subjected to payment of damages, and until the arrears (if any) of rent or money due from the bhandaris or other persons in respect of the lease be paid to the fazandars. (2) That the rule of estimating the indulgence of varah trees, dated the 23rd July 1810, be revived and re-enacted as the principle to be observed by the Collector in future assessments. (3) That Cl. 2 of Sec. III of Regulation X of 1833 be revived so far as the taxes on brab trees in the district of Mahim are concerned. (4) That if their original rights and prerogatives are not restored the petitioners will be content with the restoration of the modifications made in fees in respect of cocoanut and date trees. (*c*) That the rights as owners of landed estates and cocoanut, brab and date trees to sell the juice or toddy from those trees uninterruptedly enjoyed by them from the time of the Government of Jonathan Duncan down to 1878 without obtaining licenses from the Collector of Bombay (save and except for drawing liquor from such trees) be restored to the fazandars. (*d*) That the oarts and fruit and toddy-producing trees, agricultural lands and batty fields be exempted from assessment under the provisions of the Municipal Acts. (*e*) That the rights of bhandaris to distil liquor in the oarts, where toddy is extracted from the trees, be revived, and (*f*) that an independent Commission for inquiry be appointed with regard to the question of duties in country spirits so as to embrace the entire case.

WHY THE MEN DO NOT MARRY?

AN amusing discussion on this subject has been started in a London paper. The *Pall Mall Gazette* first opened its columns to a statement of the case from the bachelor's point of view, a correspondent "At Libertas" confiding his grievances to the Editor. This was followed by the descripton of an "ideal" sent by another bachelor. Then came a retort from a young lady and an explanation by a spinster "over twenty" who take very different views on the question.

THE CONFESSIONS OF A BACHELOR.

"At Libertas" asks :—Are bachelors growing more selfish? Are they poorer? Do they demand a higher standard of womanhood? I confess I think the dominant reason is the spread of exact information. The age of inquiry having succeeded that of chivalry, men have begun to ask themselves why women are angels, and what are the guarantees for the continuance of their angelic attributes. They find staring them in the face such awkward interrogatories as, Will she wear? What kind of an old woman will she be? Is her nattiness innate and permanent? Is she merely a pretty animal, or a piece of nimble mechanism? I remember how disconcerted I was when, from a rather secluded mode of life, I tumbled into the world's fray and discovered that woman had no wings. I was long recovering from the shock. The Princess Ida was not more prostrated with grief and amazement at the failure of her generous plan. But the "snow and rose-bloom maidens" still smiled and waltzed, and strummed and hummed, all unconscious of the deficiency, and there was no help for it. This naturally led to the analytic stage, to subtle disquisitions as to the position of women in the world's economy.

What is the most favourable time to see a woman in order to compose a character synopsis? Decidedly, I think, at breakfast and during the forenoon. As a general rule, if she looks well then, she is in good health : if she dresses neatly she is tidy ; if she is full of projects for a morning's work and executes a reasonable number, she possesses mental activity and bodily energy. Beware of the young woman who complains of being cold in the morning, who looks sickly, who eats little, who comes down late, who appears to have dressed hastily, who languishes a whole forenoon over a couple of letters to an absent sister, or schoolfellow. No matter how bright and animated she may appear later on, avoid her. Lead her not to your suburban villa ; engage no matrimonial apartments. She will not make a good wife. She will be a bore and a slattern. Remain in your chambers and continue to receive the visits of your boisterous, full-blooded circle. The British matron has an idea that she may readily dispose of her daughters by holding a number of dancing classes each year. You receive your card of invitation in due course. You go, knowing that you will find the whole thing intolerable. On those dull, weary dances! oh those abominable suppers! oh those stupid girls! oh those dancing men! If the British matron could only teach her daughter to talk cleverly, to make her aware that the latest play is not the only subject which engrosses the thoughts of her visitors, that estimable lady would, in the commercial language appropriate to these transactions, be doing a good stroke of business. Many a young fellow who is now leading a life of single blessedness would be booked, and, consequently, the grumbling and economic paterfamilias would not be required to provide the funds for so many dancing lessons.

Just fancy bringing one of those amiable but useless young persons to live with you until death interposed the inevitable barrier. You are young, you are active, you are hopeful ; why should you leave your pleasant companions to be wearied by a nullity? Your smoking-chair and the world before you is preferable to Clapham and an uninteresting female. Run over your list of matrons under forty years and add up the number whose society would delight you in the capacity of wife. The middle-class bachelor is beginning to find out the middle-class girl. Even her excellence at lawn-tennis fails to satisfy his exacting requirements. Her practice on the river is not conclusive. He fails to be convinced when she smokes. Her proficiency in music—but that is a painful subject. What becomes of the girls whom the decreasing marriage-rate shows must pass single lives? Are they not familiar figures at sea-side boarding houses? Peevish and exacting, do they not still loom upon you at quiet parties? Is not the hospital-nurse system a godsend to them? Are not the Anglican sisterhoods their salvation? And the men, the jolly bachelors? They are individuals about town, keen, sound, and perceptive, marrying often in a reasonable way, or, if continuing single, having their consolation.

Is it not time that these unfortunate social conditions should be modified? These bachelors have no hostility to marriage. Many of them have had their ideals. Most of them are neither idlers nor loafers. But they dread an association which is not a companionship, and which is practically irrevocable. Will not the British matron abandon those satires upon society known by the generic title of "dances"? It is surely not impossible for a number of young men and women to pass a highly enjoyable evening in each other's company by some means less barren of novelty than the hard labour of a dozen waltzes. In these days of general awakening, society is the only phase of existence which still seems to slumber. It is pitiable to see so many fine, healthy English women companionless, so many men deprived of the luxury of a sane home. The British matron is mainly at fault. She misunderstands the epoch. Things have changed vastly since she was schooled. Men will go to her parties and dances. What does it matter to them? She is very kind to try to amuse them. But her entertainments are very unsatisfying, and are by no means comparable in interest to the gatherings which the bold, bad bachelor assembles under his hospitable roof. A little less stiffness, a little more life ; a little less show, a little more reality, and the marriage rate will go up. But until these reforms are effected, the middle-class bachelor, in increasingly large numbers, will continue to haunt his chambers. The revelry of a supper of porter and steak will be heard above the feast where doubtful champagne and impossible victuals are the only compensation for the boredom of the British matron's daughter.

THE COMPLAINT OF ANOTHER BACHELOR.

I am just over thirty years old, have an income of £500 or more a year, love the society of women, prefer that of the better class, and yet I am a bachelor. Why? I hardly know. I hate a ball-room minx, an affected bundle of simpering insipidity or shallow smartness. I hate, too, the British matron, who looks on friendship between a man and her daughter as improper and to be discouraged. A man does not enter into any business engagement without knowing the persons he is dealing with. He does not go for a tour with a man unless he knows him well ; yet he is expected to marry a girl of whom he can know nothing. Take my case. I am engaged in business all day. It is true I can and do call on friends on Saturday and Sunday each week ; but for the main part my social hours are passed by artificial light. Well, I meet a girl at one of those middle-class balls your correspondent abuses so much. She is less inane and less conceited than the average "Miss." I may not dance more than three, or at the most four, dances with her, for fear of Mrs. Grundy! We get on well together ; our conversation mutually pleases. She introduces me to her mother ; I take the old lady into supper. We find we have common friends. She ascertains from our hostess who I am. I receive a card for a similar dance shortly given by her. I go, call afterwards. "Ditto," and am asked to dinner, say two or three times. Then I am expected to come to the point. How can I? I have passed five or six hours only in the society of the girl. She has been in her "party frocks," and her "company manners." So have I. What can we know of each other? How can this be altered? How can I see the girl I am attracted to in ordinary everyday life? I want to see her come in tired at night, to see her take off her mother's cloak, light her mother's candle, and so on, and to see how she does all this. I want to see her when her small brother tears her frock or she has to superintend a little sister's lessons. I want to see her come down to breakfast early, clean and neat, to see her cut her father's *Times* and warm his slippers. In fact, I want to know if she is a true English girl or a ballroom miss! Cannot the British matrons manage this? Cannot they "receive" friends at home without giving "parties"? Cannot they, too, so bring up their daughters as to render them satisfied to begin married life where their parents began it, not where their parents left off? Unless they can, the healthy, honest English race will continue to deteriorate. The men will remain bachelors, though often pining for a wife and home, and the girls will continue to make the old complaint, Why don't the men propose?

THE RETORT OF "A BRITISH MATRON'S DAUGHTER."

Nobody can say that I am an ill-favoured girl, or that I am old, and I can vouch for it in black and white that two or three of the male sex at least have found me attractive ; therefore your youthful bachelor friend and his merry company must not conclude that the British matron has put me up to auction without bidders, and that I am bought in for the shelf—therefore "peevish" "Et Libertas" is a gentleman perfectly well known to me ; I have met him many times in my two seasons, and I can show you a section of the shield's reverse, which will explain the side shown in your columns. He dances very indifferently, and woe to the girl who attempts to waltz with him! He is a great politician in his way, and is so happy when he speaks in the unknown tongue (to girls) and his partner is necessarily dumb or monosyllabic. Before eleven o'clock his lips (or is it his nose?) are itching for that stale pipe which he carries on his person ; and if you should want the merry bachelor after the hour named he is to be found with his mates in hole-and-corner meeting, making "hands" at cards, and clouds of ill-smelling smoke. If he stays away I do not know that he will be missed ; but when he gets to thirty say, he may have come a bit nearer to a woman's idea of self-denial and chivalry ; for the present—the less said the better.

AN EXPLANATION BY "A SPINSTER ON THE SUNNY SIDE OF TWENTY."

Few persons would deny your bachelor's conclusion that the system of making young people acquainted with each other, with a view to matrimony, at dances and evening parties is played out. Young men will no longer be coerced into marriage by this method. But I do not think the suggestion of our bachelor friend of changing the ground on which these forced marriages are to be made, is at all desirable ; nor would it in the long run effect any good. The evil—if it be an evil—is much more deeply rooted, and the fact that the mothers and sisters of young men of the day dread their undertaking the responsibilities of marriage—unless under peculiarly fortunate circumstances—shows that your correspondent has not grasped the whole causes of the prevalence of bachelorhood. Speaking broadly, I should say that the struggle for existence in an artificial and pretentious state of society is the chief reason that makes men shrink from the additional burdens that marriage entails, though there are necessarily many cases in which these considerations would not apply, some of which are no doubt explained by your bachelor "who did not marry." But still we have not got to the root of the matter, which women feel as much as men, and which I maintain arises from a conviction, increasing among both sexes, that celibacy is the condition most adapted for the happiness both of the selfish and careless, and for those who, unfettered by the troubles of household and family life, are free to work for their own progression or in the cause of humanity. Unfortunately, the dependent position of women prevents their living the lives they hold to be highest and best, brought up as they have hitherto been to think there is no secure position for them except through marriage, which results in the anomalous and humiliating course of action forced upon the ordinary "marriageable girl." But I take hope in regarding the present as a transient condition of things, and in the "hospital nurse system" and the life in Anglican sisterhoods, which the bachelor seems to deplore, I also see the salvation of women. A system of marriage in which, as your correspondent represents, women have everything to gain and men so much to lose, is plainly founded on error and is radically wrong. But this false position is on the way to remedy itself. Men will refrain from marriage ; and women, no longer relying on the strength of unwilling protectors, will seek new outlets for their energies and affections in work remunerative or philanthropic as circumstances may decide, aided by their parents and guardians, who will be compelled to make such openings for them. And then men and women will meet on more equal grounds, and can marry or not marry, according to their own views and ideal of life.

HAMLET EMENDED.

MR. MATTHIAS MULL was by no means pleased with our review of his edition of *Paradise Lost*. He paid us the compliment of replying to it in a paper which he circulated, we believe somewhat widely—with one copy, indeed, he favoured us. He produced testimonials of his successful treatment of the great poet, as if he were a quack in a country fair. "See," he said, in so many words, "what the learned Mr. A. and the great critic Mr. B. say of my work." That Mr. A. was learned and Mr. B. a great critic we had Mr. Matthias Mull's own assurance. Of abuse Mr. Mull was not sparing. "Virulence and reviling," "arrogant," "frothy and graceless," "Yahoo," "truculent," "impertinence," "anonymous assailant," "Rhadamanthus," "malevolence," "absolute and exasperating nonsense," frivolity and trifling," "vapouring reviewer," are among the expressions with which he assailed us.

In spite of this, we are forced to allow that we look upon him as a very enviable writer. He is so thoroughly well pleased with himself that he can afford to despise all the Rhadamanthuses that ever lived. We picture him to ourselves sitting at his desk, gazing complacently at a comma that he has changed into a semicolon, or a semicolon into a full stop, and saying, "The emendation you have made proves itself, and therefore calls for little remark"; or "The first clause as you punctuate it is admirable in its force, its sense, and its completeness." It is, indeed, in such words as these and in others like them that, in the preface to his edition of *Hamlet* he thus proclaims the importance and the success of his critical labours. "By my treatment," he says, speaking of another emendation, "see the force and impressiveness of Hamlet's situation." "My emendation," he writes a few pages further on, "restores the sense and harmonizes the whole passage." He is not like other critics who are "wedded to the nonsense" of "positive corruptions." He is free from "the singularly narrow view" that he blames in other commentators. He has none of Charles Knight's "limited vision." He makes his comment, and then triumphantly asks :—"Is it not Hamletian in its subtle significance and profound allusion?"

Some of the mutilations that he has emended were, as he tells us, before unsuspected. Among the passages which, to use his own words, "have never before been suspected of any taint" is the line in which the Queen says,

He's fat and scant of breath.

"Is it conceivable," he asks, "that queenly dignity would utter so coarse a remark, or is it consistent with the situation? No ; she said, 'He's *faint*, and scant of breath.'" He returns to this again. "The accepted reading," he writes, "is as it seems to me, as gross in the mouth of the Queen as it is repugnant to the situation and the facts. The coarseness of the word *fat* well befits the stupidity of the mutilation." Mr. Mull should have gone on to suppress, or at least to amend, the next line. For a Queen to offer her own napkin to rub another's brows is surely as coarse and as wanting in queenly dignity as to call him fat. We would suggest to our editor that the napkin was for Hamlet, after the foreign fashion, to tuck under his chin, while he partook of some light refreshment which the Queen was going to send him to recover him from his faintness. Mr. Mull can easily give the words a Hamletian turn, now that we have put him on the right scent. He has one great facility as a conjectural emendator. He has an ear that is utterly insensible to metre. A foot more or less does not matter to him a straw. He is like the tragic poet of whom John Mill told Mrs. Carlyle, who had written

For virtue ever is its own reward.

When it was objected that this was not true, he added, "Unless something very particular occur to prevent it." Mr. Mull, for instance, finds confusion in Marcellus's lines—

Why this same strict and most observant watch
So nightly toils the subject of the land.

So he reads—

Why this same strict and most observant watch?
Why so nightly toils the subject of the land.

A few lines further own he thrusts in the word *bred* after *Disasters* ; so that he reads—

Disasters bred in the sun ; and the moist star.

In a passage in the second scene he thus interpolates the word *than*—

And with no less nobility *than* of love.

Not all of his emendations offend against metre ; some are nothing worse than foolish. Thus, when Hamlet, in answer to the King's question—

What do you call the play?

replies—

The Mouse-trap. Marry, how? Tropically—

Mr. Mull divides the line thus—

Hamlet. The Mouse-trap.
King. Marry, how?
Hamlet. Tropically.

In Hamlet's speech to Polonius which begins, "For if the sun breed maggots," Mr. Mull reads, "Foh! if the sun," &c. "The appropriateness of the change I suggest," he writes, "is manifest, as also its fit introduction to the unsavoury allusion which follows." By way of conclusion we will suggest to him a better motto than the one which he has chosen for his work. Why should he not in Osric's words describe himself as "an absolute gentleman, full of most excellent differences,—of very soft society, and great showing"? *Saturday Review.*

LAWN-TENNIS.

LIEUTENANT S. C. F. PEILE has published a bo[illegible] on "Lawn-Tennis" which the *Saturday Revi*[illegible] commends as a compendium of the game. T[illegible] reviewer continues. Mr. Peile gives directions [illegible] play in the various styles of game in vogue ; [illegible] he distinctly, and we think rightly, gives the p[illegible]ference to the volleying game, and with referen[illegible] thereto recommends a heavy bat and a stiff a[illegible] A heavy bat is undoubtedly necessary to play [illegible] volleying game well ; but we are inclined to g[illegible] little further than this, and to suggest that [illegible] heaviest bat that can be used without inconvenie[illegible] weariness of the wrist or arm is the best for [illegible] or wea[illegible] will be best to give Mr. Peile's [illegible] play. But it [illegible]ays :— words upon this point. He [illegible]

My reason for recommendi[illegible] say from 13 ozs. to 15 ozs. [illegible] from 15 ozs. to 18 ozs. for [illegible] follows. Your arm will soon ge[illegible] to the extra ounce or two, and a hea[illegible] more likely to give you a "tennis arm" [illegible] lighter one—less likely, in fact, as you will be less likely to hit "wildly" with it, and I believe that is what gives people "tennis arms." Moreover, with a light bat you will be tempted to play a "racket" or "wrist" stroke, and this is just what you should avoid. A heavy bat, on the other hand, will teach you to play with a stiff arm, and may enable you to acquire a good "tennis-stroke." For volleying, again, a light bat is nearly useless ; it turns in the hand, or your wrist gives way ; while it is wonderful how easily many difficult balls can be volleyed back well and hard with a heavy bat held firmly with a stiff arm and wrist. The majority of people play with bats that are much too light, and are surprised they cannot return difficult shooters. Let them get heavier bats, and there will be a general improvement in their play all round. Real tennis, than which no game requires more accurate placing or greater judgment, is played with bats weighing 18 ozs. and more—why not lawn-tennis? A little practice will enable you to keep the balls in with a heavy bat just as well as with a light one.

Mr. Peile speaks of volleying as unsuited for ladies ; but here we do not quite agree with him, for many ladies are learning to volley, and when they can do it they find it a most effective stroke, particularly against other ladies. It would be well if ladies would take a hint from him about the proper dress to play in ; but we know that fashion is inexorable, and we have long ceased to hope that they will as a body make any effort to emancipate themselves from its rules, even though a compliance may result in extreme inconvenience, and sometimes in positive ugliness. Players would do well to study Mr. Peile's chapter on common faults. They are well known to exist in all games, notably in billiards, and are apparently entirely unperceived by the player ; when known they are easily avoided, and a new and delightful power is often developed by their discovery.

Mr. Peile is not a reformer, he offers no suggestions for the improvement of the game, so possibly we may infer that he thinks the present rules of play sufficiently good. There are two points, however, in which we venture to think there might be an improvement. First, we suggest that no fault should be allowed in service. The knowledge that they must serve accurately the first time would tend to make players more careful in their service, and would do away, to a great extent, with the violent over-hand service which many indulge in with a hope of getting the ball over, knowing that if they miss they will have another chance. Secondly, the double game might be improved by having the courts a yard or two longer. They are probably large enough at present for the single game, but more force could be used in low strokes, and many a good ball which now goes out would be played, to the advantage, in our opinion, of the game, if the courts were longer.

A TALE OF BACCARAT.

THE following comes to the *St. James's Gazette* from a correspondent, communications from whom on the same subject have previously appeared in its columns :—In the Court of Queen's Bench this week has been heard a very pretty story about a certain club in Cavendish-place, Brighton, where, amongst other amusements, members occasionally indulge in baccarat. The plaintiff was a Mr. Wilkinson, of 23A, Red Lion-square, who describes himself as a Continental commission agent ; who does not, however, entirely depend upon his agency, as he has a "subsidy" from his wife, a lady of large fortune resident in Belgium. Meantime Mr. Wilkinson occupies, or has occupied, lodgings at 5s. 6d. a week, but denies that he has ever run away without paying his bill. Now, according to Mr. Wilkinson's account, a Greek gentleman named Raisis, with whom he has had business relations, and whom he believes to have a house in the Rue de Richelieu, Paris, happened in August of 1883 to owe him £37. He happened also to meet Mr. Raisis at a restaurant in the city, when that gentleman handed him a cheque drawn by a certain Mr. Charles Henry Mainwaring for £50. Later on he met Mr. Raisis at another restaurant in Regent-street, where the Count and Countess de Gramont were present. Mr. Wilkinson had in the interval changed a French bank-note for 500 fr. ; and he accordingly handed Mr. Raisis £13, the balance for the cheque of £50. Such was the story told by Mr. Wilkinson, and in which he was corroborated by the Countess de Gramont, whose husband the Count has a large income from investments in France, and is constantly away on business the nature of which she does not quite know. The Countess de Gramont has lodgings at a guinea a week in Grove-place, Brompton. She has also a room at seven shillings a week in a court near Tottenham-court-road. This she only uses as a lumberroom ; but she has fitted it with a cooking-stove. Thus ran the evidence of Mr. Wilkinson and of the Countess de Gramont. Neither Mr. Raisis, the Greek gentleman, nor the Count de Gramont was forthcoming.

Mr. Mainwaring's story was this. In the August of 1883 he was at Brighton, and he met a Mr. Meynell Collier, whom he had previously known at Nice ; and Mr. Mainwaring, being "three quarters and a half" drunk, suggested "a little gamble," telling Collier, however, that he had only £4 with him. Collier obligingly took him to the club in Cavendishplace, where he met a certain Dr. Harrison and a Mr. Solomon, the manager or treasurer of the institution and known to his intimates as "The Hedgehog." Champagne flowed freely. The "little gamble"—it was baccarat—went on briskly. When Mr. Mainwaring had lost his £4, he began to buy counters and give cheques. He had no chequebook of his own ; but "The Hedgehog" produced a form of cheque, described by Mr. Justice Day as "very commercial-looking," and capable of being filled up for any bank. Several of these forms were filled up for Mr. Mainwaring in the course of the evening, until when he left he had given cheques to the amount of nearly £400. Beyond this he has an indistinct recollection that Mr. Meynell Collier took him home. When he came to his senses he stopped the cheques. One of them for £40 had been cashed. The one this week sued upon for £50 is the next that has turned up. We shall probably hear no more of the others. British juries do not think much of baccarat clubs, and are sometimes sceptical to a fault. The jury in the present case decided that Mr. Mainwaring had lost his money when he was drunk. They seemed to attach no weight to the evidence of the Countess de Gramont, and they refused to believe that Mr. Wilkinson, the agent, had come by the cheque in question in the ordinary way of business. Perhaps if that gentleman could have called Dr. Harrison, Mr. Solomon, the Count de Gramont, and Mr. Raisis to corroborate him, the case might have worn a different aspect. As it is, the cheque in his possession is waste-paper.

Is there a moral from this? I think there is. Affairs of this kind are impossible at public tables such as those of Monte Carlo. They always take place in a certain kind of club. At a public table you put down your money, and when you have lost it you must go away. Even though you are a Russian prince or an English duke, you cannot play at a public table without ready money. The banker will not cash your cheques, and you will not be allowed to play if you are tipsy. Now it is Nice which is the focus and centre of the present crusade against Monte Carlo ; and Nice swarms with private gambling-hells called clubs, as compared with which the gambling of clubs of London and Brighton are respectable establishments. The abolition of the tables at Monte Carlo would give a monopoly of the play, which always goes on in the Riviera during the season, to the keepers of the private hells at Nice, and Nice would prosper accordingly. This lets in some little light upon the virtuous indignation with which Nice is stirred to its depths by the adjacent wickedness of Monte Carlo. Unless you can stop gambling altogether, you must rest content with the next best thing, which is to stop cheating. At a public table where hundreds of people are present the odds are known, cheating is out of the question, and drunken men are not made to sign cheques for money they have never lost.

I have played at all kinds of places, but never for more than I have had in my pocket at the time. But I know that at almost any private gambling club I could have changed my cheques for pretty near any amount, and have made arrangements to have them held over by giving bills against them, or coming to some other terms which would deprive me of a legal defence. Monsieur Blanc had nothing to do with Greek practices of this kind. You played with him for money, and you were paid if you won. And the same remark applies to his successors. Hence Monte Carlo takes away custom from Nice ; and hence Nice shakes its skirts at Monte Carlo.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

[illegible]PPING INTELLIGENCE.

[illegible]eam-ship Europa, 1,492 tons, Captain R [illegible]ailed on Saturday last for Amsterdam via [illegible]h a general cargo.

[illegible]nd O Co's steam-ship Rhosina, 1,773 tons, [illegible] W Curtis, sailed on Saturday last for [illegible]and Hongkong with a general cargo.

[illegible]lan Line steam-ship Clan Forbes, 1,590 [illegible]ptain G. A. Guard, arrived in harbour on [illegible] last from Liverpool (20th June) with a [illegible] cargo.

[illegible]B & P S N Co's steam-ship King Arthur, [illegible]ns, Captain F. J. Raffin, arrived in har[illegible] Saturday last from Hongkong (20th [illegible], with a general cargo.

[illegible]B I S N Co's steam-ship Ellora, 1,470 tons, [illegible]n T E Gillett, cleared on Saturday last for [illegible]ar Coasts and Calcutta with a general cargo [illegible]the following passengers :—Surg Conaicao, and Mrs Voyvodeck and 20 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship, Burmah, 675 tons, [illegible]ptain O R Mitchell, arrived in harbour on [illegible]turday from Kurrachee (16th inst) with a general [illegible]rgo and the following passengers :—Col Macnaghten, Lieut Westropp, conductor H Foster and 18 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Satara, 820 tons, [illegible]aptain G Mackerness, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Kurrachee—Mr D Rae, Mr E Hann, 400 men railway labourers on deck, and 25 deck passengers for different ports.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
17	Clan Forbes (s)	Guard	Liverpool, June 20.
	King Arthur (s)	Raffin	Hongkong, June 20.
18	Burmah (s)	Mitchell	Kurrachee, July 16.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
18	Rhosina (s)	Curtis	Penang, &c.
	Europa (s)	Jones	Amsterdam.
	Ellora (s)	Gillett	Malabar Coast, &c.
	Clan Ogilvie (s)	Nelson	Liverpool.
19	Dacca (s)	Burkitt	Suez.

The Steamer Satara, Mackerness, obtained her port-clearance for Persian Gulf on Saturday last.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.		
15	Madura (s)	Calcutta.
16	Manora (s)	London.

DEPARTURES.

July.		
15	Asia (s)	Rangoon.
16	C. Drummond (s)	London.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 18.

FROM LONDON.

Westbourne s—90 kegs white zinc paint, A Jeewanjee 545 kegs white paint, 784 kegs paint of sort and 5 case varnish, Owen and Okell ; 10 bales printing paper, M A M Shurufally ; 1 case quinine sulphate, H F Soares and Co ; 2 cases varnish, Abdul Hussen Chandabhoy ; 2 cases soap and 1 case toilet requisites and 1 case lavender water (perfumery), A Samsoodeen.
Assam s—25 cases Swiss milk, C Dadabhoy.
Nepaul s—4 cases printed books, the Book selling and General Agency Co.
Mirzapore s—7 cases medicine, Collett and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Carbet Castle—5,000 cases Kerosine oil Volkart Bros.

FROM GLASGOW.

Victoria s—5 drums spirit of wine, Hurjee Mooljee and Co.
California s—5 packages glassware, R Jaitha.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Victoria s—5 drums spirit of wine and 1 case medicine other sorts, T Bhanjee.
Clan Ogilvie s—1 hogshead gin, Green and Read.

FROM HULL.

Yeddo s—23 bales printing paper and 13 bales strawboards, M A M Shurufally ; 51 cases beer, Barton and Co.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—19 cases oilmanstore, Allybhoy Sumsoodeen.
Victoria s—100 boxes brandy, D Cawasjee Oomrighur ; 25 boxes brandy, J Framjee Cathoke.

FROM TRIESTE.

Assam s—157 bales printing and 20 cases writing paper, Framjee Ardaseer Davur and Son.
Berenice s—1 case German silver sheets, Moteesha.

FROM VENICE.

Assam s—10 cases butter, Olcese and Co ; 53 cases butter, Inzoli Brothers.

FROM ANTWERP.

Ancona s—10 cases perfumery, B. Rigold and Bergmann.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—12 casks claret, Barton and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

King Arthur s—5 bars silver (Rs. 18,500), H. M. Jaffer and Mirza A H Yezdee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—1,284 cwts wheat, Lang Moir and Co
Victoria s—1,000 cwts wheat, Killick Nixon and Co ; 2,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co ; 9 cwts dhowra flowers, T Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Surat s—22 bales skins, S Mooloobhoy.

FOR HAVRE.

Atrato s—400 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy ; 200 bales cotton, 9,040 cwts rapeseed and 16,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR HULL.

Waverly s—240 cwts coiryarn, P Dewjee ; 835 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdas ; 1,798 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co ; 3,330 cwts rapeseed, Pelly and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla s—100 bales cotton, Harvey and Co ; 900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Euxine s—2,200 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

China s—135 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy ; 7,063 cwts rapeseed ; Volkart Brothers.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Europa s—8,035 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR FALMOUTH.

County of Cardigan —1,650 cwts linseed, Wallace & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Peshwa s—143 bales cotton, J Jugunath.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 17.

Hendley, Surg, on duty, to Umballa.
Millis, Surg, 9th Regt N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Lloyd, Lt.-Col., 1st Gren, on leave, to Poona.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY H E THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
Adjutant-General's Office,
Head-Quarters, Poona, 17th July 1885.

H E the C-in-C is pleased to make the following appointments :—

10th Regt N L I—Major P H Greig, Genl List Infy (Wing Comdr 14th N I) Offg 2nd in Comd 7th N I, to be 2nd in Comd vice Lieut-Col Stock appointed 2nd in Comd 2nd N I.

(Major Greig, will continue to Officiate as 2nd in Comd 7th N I, until further orders.)

12th Regt N I—Lieut J M Ransom, Royal Marine Light Infy a candidate for the S C to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 14th July, 1885.

Lieut G C Mc D Birdwood, 1st Battn North Stafford Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 15th July, 1885.

20th Regt N I—Surgn C G W Lowdell, to the medical charge vice Surgn Major De Tatham, transferred to the Civil Dept.

21st N I—Lieut C A Kemball, Wing Officer and Qr-Mr (Offg Adjt) to be Wing Officer and Adjt vice Capt Bayley who has vacated the appointment on promotion.

25th Regt N L I—Lieut A Wilson, S C, Offg Wing Officer, 13th N I, to be Wing Officer.

Lieut G W Knatchbull, 2nd Battn Welsh Regt, a candidate for the S C to officiate as Wing Officer on probation Major, dated 13th July, 1885.

30th Regt N I—H T Bulkeley, Wing Comdr (2nd in Comd 29th N I), to be 2nd in Comd, vice Col Nicolson, appointed 2nd in Comd 27th N I.

(Major Bulkeley will remain with the 29th N I, as offg 2nd in Comd until further orders.)

Capt R S Simpson, Wing Comdr, to officiate as 2nd in Comd during Major Bulkeley's absence or until further orders.

Lieut Coll and Bt-Coll B H Pottinger, R A, has been appointed to duty with the R A, at Gibraltar He is directed to proceed to that station.

Lieut-Col E G Battiscombe, R A has been appointed to Comd the R A, Northern Divin.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England with the necessary subsidiary leave :—Lancashire Fusiliers, 2nd Bn—Lt F D Milward, for six months on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

Personal Staff—Lieut R W E Carnegy (P A) Aide-de-Camp to Major-Genl H H James, Comdg Northern Divn, to Lucknow for 1 month from date of departure on private affairs.

R A, Major E W Adams (C Batty 2nd Brigde) from 16th June to 15th Dec 1885, to England on medical certificate.

Worcester Regt, (1st Bn)—Capt (Bt Major) S Watson to Poona from 22nd May to 20th Novr 1885 on private affairs.

Medical Staff—Surgn-Major A F Preston to Poona from 4th Aug to 2nd Oct 1885, on privete affairs.

MAP OF CHINA
AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches.
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1 ; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Rampart Row.

NOTICES.

MEDICAL.
BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat : Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,
Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.
Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eyelids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones ; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured ; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be, perhaps, hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that, while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 1883.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, Bombay.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10 ; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5 ; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, in the yards single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.] The Horse Shoeing Forge in under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE
PAINKILLER.
Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.
UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

'By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*
Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½-lb. Packets, by Grocers, labelled thus :—
JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.
THE ORIGINAL and ON[illegible]

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary achings of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.

CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.

CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.

CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.

CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Meningitis, &c.

From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33, Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself, not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy, and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is a DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists.

CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne ; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., [illegible], 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.

CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and imitatio[illegible]
Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT,
Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, Lond[illegible]

THE
INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR JULY, 1885,
CONTAINING ALL THE
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
OF ALL THE
INDIAN RAILWAYS,
WITH
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD,
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATIONS,
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES,
BULLOCK TRAINS AND TRANSIT COMPANIES
AND THE
ROUTES BETWEEN THE PRINCIPAL TOWNS OF NORTHERN, CENTRAL, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN INDIA,
WITH A NEW COLOURED MAP OF INDIA
Showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
Postage Free.

Corrected up to the last day of going to press, and published on the 1st of every month at the BOMBAY GAZETTE Office.

☞ The GUIDE for July has been thoroughly revised and systematically arranged and considerably enlarged, and the attention of travellers is particularly directed to the table of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, which shows at a glance how a tourist making Bombay his starting-point can spend his time to the best advantage. Short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c., are also given.

This Guide, having a large monthly circulation throughout India, forms a very good medium for advertisers. For Rates, &c., apply to the Manager, "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

CONTENTS:

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
CALENDAR, May 1885.
Index to Railway Stations.
Index to Places by Steamer and Dak.
ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
Examples of Cook's Tours Round the World.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, the Straits, China, & Japan.
Circular Tours between Bombay, Madras or Calcutta and Ceylon, Australia, Ceylon, the Straits, China, Japan.
THE ROUTE TO ENGLAND FROM INDIA *via* THE PACIFIC.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM BOMBAY to places in INDIA & abroad.
Table of distances on the Bolan Road.
Tonga Daks.
Harbour Steam Ferries.
Coast Routes to and near Bombay to Goa.
DESCRIPTION OF BOMBAY.
POSTAL DIRECTORY—
Departure of Overland Mails.
Departure of Inland Mails.
Money Orders.
Inland Postage Rates.
Foreign do. do.
Foreign Parcel Post.
TELEGRAPHIC CHARGES.
Rates for Foreign Telegram.
Rates of Charges between India and Ceylon.
Ceylon Local Telegraphic Charges.
THROUGH TRAINS—
Bombay to Nagpore, Allahabad, & Calcutta.
Calcutta, Allahabad, Nagpore, Indore, and Mhow to Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Ahmedabad, and Bhownuggar.
Bombay and Ahmedabad to Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Delhi, Agra, and Lahore.
Lahore, Delhi, Agra, Jeypore, Ajmere, & Indore to Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Allahabad to Cawnpore, Delhi, Lahore and Peshawar.
Lahore to Mooltan, Sibi, and Kurrachee.
Kurrachee and Sibi to Mooltan and Lahore.
Mooltan, Lahore, and Peshawar to Delhi, Cawnpore & Allahabad.
Bombay to Poona, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Madras, and Beypore.
Beypore, Madras, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur, and Poona to Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Cooria, Tanna, and Cullian.
Local Trains between Callian, Tanna, Coorla, and Bombay.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, and Andaree.
Local Trains between Andaree, Bandora, Mahim, and Bombay.
RAILWAY TIME TABLES—
Bombay to Bhosawal, Hosungabad, Jubbulpore, Allahabad, Benares, Gya, Patna, and Calcutta.
Calcutta, Patna, Gya, Benares, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Hosungabad to Bhosawal and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore and Raj Nandgaon.
Raj Nandgaon to Nagpore and Bombay.
Bombay to Narel, Khandala, Poona, Ahmednuggar, Munmad, Sholapur, Nizam Hyderabad, Raichore, Madras, Bangalore, Mysore, Nilgiri, and Beypore.
Southern Mahratta Railways.
Beypore, Nilgiri, Mysore, Bangalore, Madras, Raichore, Nizam Hyderabad, Sholapur and Munmad to Poona and Bombay.
Bombay to Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhownagar Aboo Road, Ajmere, Indore, Mhow, Jeypore, Agra, Muttra, Delhi, Lahore, Mooltan, Peshawar, Kurrachee, and Sibi.
Sibi, Kurrachee, Peshawar, Mooltan, Lahore, Delhi, Muttra, Agra, Jeypore, Mhow, Indore, Ajmere, Aboo Road, Bhownuggar, Ahmedabad, Baroda, and Surat to Bombay.
Bombay and Calcutta to Allahabad, Cawnpore, Agra, Gwalior, and Delhi.
Delhi, Gwalior, Agra, Cawnpore, and Allahabad to Bombay and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Azimgunge, Rajmahal, Monghyr, and Luckieserai.
Luckieserai, Monghyr, Rajmahal, and Azimgunge to Calcutta.
Benares to Byramghat, Lucknow, Cawnpore, Allighur, and Moradabad.
Moradabad, Allyghur Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Byramghat to Benares.
Semaria Ghat to Somastipore, Mozufferpore, and Durbunga and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Sonapore, Diamond Harbour, and Canning and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Ranaghat, Bongong, Ramnuggar, Damookdea, and Goalundo.
Golundo, Damookdea, Ramnuggar, Bongong, and Ranaghat to Calcutta.
Bengal Central Railway.
Bengal and North Eastern Railway.
Calcutta to Nawabgunj, Parbutipur, Rungpore, Siliguri, and Darjeeling.
Darjeeling, Siliguri, Parbatipur, Rungpore, and Nawabgunj to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kunia, Mogulhat, and Dhubri, and *vice versa.*
Madras to Chingleput, Pondicherry, Tanjore, Negapatam, Trichinopoly, and Tuticorin.
Tuticorin, Trichinopoly, Negapatam, Tanjore, Pondicherry, and Chingleput to Madras.
ABSTRACT OF RAILWAY REGULATIONS AND INFORMATIONS—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.
H.H. the Nizam's Railway.
Nagpur and Chattisgarh State Railway.
B. B. & Central India Railway.
Bhownuggar-Gondal Railway.
Rajputana-Malwa Railway.
East Indian Railway.
Sind, Punjab and Delhi Railway.
Indus Valley, Kandahar, and Punjab Northern Railways.
Madras Railway.
Mysore State Railway.
South Indian Railway.
Oudh and Rohikund Railway.
Patna and Gya State Railway.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Calcutta and South-Eastern State Railway.
Nulhati State Railway.
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANIES—
P. & O. Steam Navigation Co.
Bombay to Suez and Brindisi, Venice or London.
Venice, Brindisi or London, to Suez and Bombay.
Calcutta to Suez and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Shanghai and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Australia and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes—
Calcutta to Marseilles and *vice versa.*
Rates of Passage Money.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Brindisi and Trieste.
Trieste to London.
Alexandria to Cyprus.
Rates of Passage Money.
Florio Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, and Genoa.
Rates of Passage money.
Anchor Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Hall Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rate of Passage Money.
Clan Line of Steamers—
Bombay to Liverpool.
Rates of Passage Money.
Compagnie Nationale De Navigation—
Rates of Passage Money.
The Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Co.—
Rates of Passage Money.
British India Steam Navigation Co.—
Bombay to Madras, &c., and Calcutta and *vice versa.*
Bombay to Kurrachee, Bushire, and Bussorah and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Chittagong, Akyab, and Rangoon and *vice versa.*
Calcutta to Moulmein, Malacca, and Singapore and *vice versa.*
Madras to Vizagapatam and Rangoon.
Rates of Passage Money.
Irrawady Flotilla Co.—
Rangoon to Mandalay and Bassein and *vice versa.*
The River Steam Navigation Co.—
From Calcutta to Serajgunge, &c., to Debrooghur.
Rates of Passage Money.
The India General Steam Nav. Co.—
Calcutta to Assam,
Calcutta to Cachar.
Rates of Passage Money.
Calcutta to Cattack (*via* Chandbally).
Rates of Passage Money.
Midnapur Canal Daily Steam Service.
Revilgunj and Patna by the Rivers Gogra and Ganges.
Routes from Calcutta to Cachar.
Gowhatti and Shillong Government Bullock Train and Passenger Services.
Rates of Passage Money.
ROUTES BY STEAMERS.
ROUTES IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY—
Routes from Ahmedabad.
Do. from Ahmednuggur (Deccan).
Do. from Hingolee to Aurungabad *via* Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad (Deccan).
Do. from Aurungabad to Ahmednuggur.
Do. from Mominabad to Jalna.
Do. from Aurungabad to Bheer.
Do. from Asseerghur.
Do. from Baroda.
Do. from Belgaum.
Do. from Bhooj.
Do. from Bombay.
Do. from Dapoolee.
Do. from Deesa.
Do. from Dharwar.
Do. from Gogha.
Principal Routes in or passing through the Kaira Collectorate and Panch Mahals.
Routes from Kolhapoor.
Do. from Neemuch.
Do. from Poona.
Do. in Kattyawar.
Do. from Sattara.
Do. from Secunderabad to Hingolee *via* Nandair, Degaloor, and Jogiapett.
Do. from Secunderabad to Massilipatam *via* Bezoara.
Do. from Surat.
ROUTES IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.
Horse Carriage Dâk Association.
Punjab Van Dâk.
Dâk-bearer Service.
ROUTES IN THE NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—
From Sharanpore to Dehra, Masuri, and Landour.
To Naini Tal and Almorah
ROUTES TO THE PUNJAB—
Umballa to Kalka, Dugshai, Kassoli, and Simla.
Jullundhar Cantonments to Dharmsala.
Dharmsala to Kokeir in Lahoul (through) Kulu Valley.
Lahore to Ferozepore.
ROUTES TO KASHMERE.
AUTHORISED RATES for Buggy, Shigram, Cab and Victoria.
BOMBAY TRAMWAY FARES.
RATES OF BOAT FARES for Bombay Harbour.
SCALE OF PALANQUIN FARES

AGENTS:

BOMBAY	Watson & Co., and Thacker & Co.
POONA	Treacher & Co., and Phillips & Co.
CALLIAN	Railway Station.
BULSAR	Eduljee Pestonjee Dessai.
DEOLALEE	Cursetjee Dossabhoy.
ALLAHABAD	Railway Station.
MADRAS	Higginbotham & Co. and Grant Bros.
LONDON	G Street, 30 Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.; Procter & Co 138, Oxford-street.

POONA ! A !!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NO
NEW DRESS MA
THE NEW LACE NGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road.
POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE HAVE REMOVED
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CONSTITUENTS
THE SADDLERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENTS
FROM OUR BRANCH HORNBY-ROW
TO OUR PREMISES
RAMPART-ROW.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of the Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c., for a lump sum, or on commission. Special Financial facilities afforded to approved parties.

(We have erected and successfully started several excellent-going Spinning and Weaving Mills in different parts of the country, and our Mr. Alcock has in addition been the responsible adviser throughout in the erection, starting and working of many more.)

Manufacturers of all kinds of cast and wrought iron work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Gates and Railings, Road Rollers kept in stock. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our works some of the largest and heaviest tools in India, and grands extended and improved our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

Importers of Machinery, Agents for Linen and other Belting, the "Kerlew" Patent Oil Gas Apparatus, Baird's Sight Feed Lubricators, etc.

Sole Agents for the Celebrated Valvoline Cylinder Oil, and specially prepared Valvoline Ring Spinning Spindle Oil (a trial solicited).

Plate, Bar and Angle Iron of the largest sections, also Diamond and Silver Steel, and Engineer's Stores and Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.

Works and Offices—Mazagon.

JUST PUBLISHED
SULLIVAN'S LAST NEW OPERA,
THE MIKADO;
OR,
THE TOWN OF TITIPU.

WORDS BY W. S. GILBERT. MUSIC BY ARTHUR SULLIVAN

Now being performed at the Savoy Theatre with enormous success.

	Rs.	a.
Vocal Score (arranged by George Lowell Tracy)	3	12
Pianoforte arrangement (do. do.)	2	4
Libretto		12

NEW SONGS.

Rank and File...	V. Rey	1	8
Last Muster	H. Pontet	1	8
Patience Rewarded	C. Pinsuti	1	8
Message from the King	C. Pinsuti	1	8
I Mean to Wait for Jack...	C. Dick	1	8
My Heart's Message	A. H. Behrend	1	8
Loved Voices ...	E. Cooke	1	8
Can You Forget ?	J. L. Roeckel	1	8
Sunshine and Shadow	M. Welling	1	8
One Night came on a Hurricane	R. Betterton	1	8
Abbot, &c.	S. Adams	1	8
Dolly's Revenge	H. Pontet	1	8
Altar and the Throne	B. Tours	1	8
Till the Breaking of the Day	C. Pinsuti	1	8

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

MONSOON CLOTHING.

THORPE & CO.

ARE registering Orders for their CELEBRATED WATERPROOF CLOTHING, made SPECIALLY to their Order, being Sewn and Taped at the seams, so that they cannot possibly come apart.

FOR MOFUSSIL ORDERS SEND HEIGHT AND SIZE ROUND CHEST.

Drab Vulcanized Cambric Coats, light and durable, all sizes, each	Rs. 9	8
Drab Vulcanized Cambric Inverness Capes, very light, all sizes, each	16	8
Cap to match the above .. Rs. 3 8 | Leggings per pair	4	8
Drab Steam Vulcanized Coats, stout and strong, will withstand the heaviest rains, a splendid Garment for Ship Captains, Pilots, &c., each	30	0
Cap to match .. Rs. 6 0 | Leggings, per pair	10	8
Dark Brown Cashmere Coats, the Waterproof between two cloths and cannot possibly stick or melt when rolled up roughly, a special article, each	28	0
Leggings to match	10	8
Double Dark Blue and Black Twilled Paramatta Regimental Capes, the best quality made, will never stick .. each	40	0
Grey, and Navy Serge Coats, Waterproof between two cloths, a special article well ventilated, will last for years .. each	45	0
Vulcanized Travelling Baths, very portable, each .. Rs. 15 8 to	19	8
Vulcanized Hand Basins, each ... 6 8 to	7	8
Air Cushions and Pillows, all sizes..		
Stout Waterproof Ground Sheets, fitted with Brass Eyelets, ... 84 by 48	15	8
60-in. Drab Twill Sheeting, Waterproofing between two cloths, per yard	5	8
44-in. White Cambric Sheeting, Waterproof between two substances, for Children's Beds, etc, .. per yard	1	4 0
Oriental Driving Aprons, lined plaid ...Rs. 15 8 to	20	0

THORPE AND CO.,

TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.
☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS—
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CHOLERA PILLS
CERTIFICATES.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am very glad to testify your Cholera Pills, which were at the last moment administered to my eldest son and got him back from death's door. I am so sure of the pills, and as well as of the decoction water, that nothing equals the medicine to my knowledge. I hope and trust that your pills be made known to the world at large and establish your reputation. Yours faithfully,

Lahore, 19th April, 1882. H. C. MITTER.

I have much pleasure in testifying to your valuable Cholera Pills, to which I had to resort to once owing to one of my servant's boy taking seriously ill with that dreadful calamity. I can confidently recommend the pill to any one wishing to do good.

You have my full liberty to make use of this in any way you like. Yours truly,
Dated 19th April, 1882. FELIX BARTHOLEMY.

Lahore, 22nd April, 1882.

MY DEAR MR. COTTER,—I am greatly obliged and more thankful by your attending and using your valuable pills to my wife when she was severally attacked by *cholera* in the month of July, 1881. I should certainly say that if I had not got assistance from you, I am certain she never would have lasted, as she was on the last stage and given her up by the Doctor. Yours very truly,

HIRJEEBHOY EDULJEE SETNA.

Jubbulpore, 23rd April, 1882.

At Mr. T. H. Cotter's request I have much pleasure in certifying to the satisfactory results that have on all occasions attended the use of his pills in cholera cases during the late epidemic in Lahore. I was invariably associated with him in his labors during that time, and had every opportunity of personally observing its efficacy. In my own family it was the means, by God's blessing, of restoring my little girl to health, as she had the peculiar symptoms of the disease.

W. A. MERCHENT, Govt. Tele. Dept.

AGENTS
JAMSETJI'S SONS, Sialkote, Lahore, Mian Mir, Jullundur, and Delhi.
MANAGER, Railway Refreshment Rooms, Umballa.
EDULJI & Co., Lucknow.
J. SHAPOORJI & Co., Allahabad.
DINSHAW & Co., Meerut.
JEHANGIR KARANEE, Bookseller, Fort, Parsee Bazar, Bombay.
BYRAMJI BEZONJI & Co., No. 1, Sassoon Building, opposite the Mint, Bombay.

Sole Proprietor, N. EDULJI BANKWALLA, Lahore.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE
(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)

May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.

STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

GLENLIVET WHISKY

REGISTERED TRADE MARK—
"GLENLIVET"

GEORGE and JOHN GORDON SMITH, of THE GLENLIVET DISTILLERY, beg to intimate the GLENLIVET" is a district which belongs exclusively to His Grace the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and that their Distillery was the *first* and is now the *only* licensed Destillery in Glenlivet, and they espectfully caution the trade and the public against parties offering other whiskies as "GLENLIVET."

"ANDREW USHER & CO.'S
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET WHISKY"

The Registered Trade Mark of Messrs. Andrew Usher & Co., Edinburgh, obtained a GOLD MEDAL and FIRST CLASS CERTIFICATE at the CALCUTTA EXHIBITION. It is a blend of the above and other Whiskies.

AGENTS IN BOMBAY
CUTLER PALMER & CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

JOHN MORGAN & Co.,
ARMY TAILORS,
5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.

Regret to find that many of their Customers have been caused much annoyance and disappointment by circulars from firms of almost similar name leading them to suppose that they had removed their business.

It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

where the measures and patterns of their customers are all registered—

JOHN MORGAN & Co.

COMPLETE MEDICINES CHEST.

TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

DR. JAYNE'S
HOUSEHOLD MEDICINES
ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT

Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

JAYNE'S TONIC VERMIFUGE

Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

JAYNE'S SPECIFIC FOR TAPE-WORM

Destroys this troublesome animal.

JAYNE'S CARMINATIVE BALSAM

a pleasant, safe, and certain remedy for Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Asiatic Cholera, Cholera Morbus Colic, Griping Pains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, want of Appetite, and inability to Sleep.

JAYNE'S ALTERNATIVE

Is highly efficient in curing Swellings, Ulcers, Cancerous and other Tumours, Goitre, Bronchoee Inlargement of Liver, Spleens, Kidneys, &c.

JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE

Never fails to cure speedily ordinary Fevers and Ague.

JAYNE'S LINIMENT OR COUNTRY-IRRITANT

Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the ones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS

Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidney Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

JAYNE'S HAIR TONIC

Preserves and beautifies the Hair. It assists growth and accelerates restoration of the Hair.

The above preparations are sold everywhere. Order them from your Chemists or Druggists. For further particulars, Testimonials, &c., see Dr. JAYNE'S Medical Almanac and Guide to Health distributed free.

☞ Sole wholesale Agents, Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Medows-street Fort, Bombay,

---

INSURANCES.

ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE CORPORATION.—Policies covering the risk of Fire on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay are issued by

REMINGTON & Co.
Agents, Royal Exchange Assurance Corportion.
Bombay, 16th August, 1875.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
FIRE, LIFE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and also accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
4, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prite Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I. A.,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay. Secretary.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
38, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon. F. FORBES ADAM, Chairman
A. F. BEAUFORT, Esq.
JAMES WALLACE, Esq.
J. LITTLETON SYMONS, Esq.
MEDICAL OFFICER.—W. K. HATCH, Esq., M.B.

UPWARDS of FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS per annum is paid by this Office to the representatives of deceased policy-holders. The Funds in hand amount to upwards of SIX MILLIONS STERLING invested only in unexceptionable securities. Every facility is afforded for the despatch of business.

THOMAS LANG,
Secretary.

NOTICES.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers.
GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDRE.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chmists in small bottles.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY.
(SOCIETE L'ECLAIRAGE ELECTRIQUE, PARIS.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, Fcs. 6,500,000.
OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION.
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES for 10 Incandescent Lamps..Rs. 350
Do. for 6 arc lights 2,000 Candles, each .. 1,250
Do. 10 do. 500 do. ... 1,200

SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
OUR PATENT WICK CARBONS give the steadiest light.
JABLOCHKOFF CANDLES improved-make.
INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.

NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.

F. FISCHER,
Agent and General Manager for India.
41, Meadow-street.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

TO SUBSCRIBERS—UP-COUNTRY

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	,, 29	Half-yearly	,, 36
Quarterly	,, 16	Quarterly	,, 20
Monthly	,, 6	Monthly	,, 7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY ... As. 4.

Price for Back Numbers varies according to lapse of time between As. 8 and Rs. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	2½ As.

lines, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which be to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situation, Wanted, or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to the Change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged on at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than one *Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
BI-WEEKLY EDITION
To SUBSCRIBERS

BOMBAY.		UP-COUNTRY	
Per Annum	Rs. 12	Per Annum	Rs. 15 0
Half-yearly	,, 6	Half-yearly	,, 7 8
Quarterly	,, 3	Quarterly	,, 3 15

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY
Post Free.

Per Anuum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

BOMBAY GAZETTE
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	,, 6
Quarterly	,, 3

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

Digitized with financial assistance from the
Government of Maharashtra
on 27 June, 2017

GIN AND HOLLANDS.

TRADE MARK.
Dry Unsweetened Gin
MATURED BY
Treacher & Compy.
LIMITED.
Bombay, Byculla,
AND
Poona.

Per doz., Rs. 18 Cash.

This Gin is imported direct from one of the most noted English Distilleries, and can be confidently recommended as a perfectly pure Spirit, entirely free from all deleterious substances.

		Per doz. Cash.	
Treacher's "Superior" Old Hollands	Rs.	16	0
De Kuyper's Holland's Geneva (15 bottles in case)...	„	27	0
Treacher's London Old Tom	„	17	0
Treacher's Plymouth Gin	„	18	0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,

BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

FREE FROM FUSEL-OIL.
Everywhere in demand.
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY.
Price per dozen case Rs. 26, subject to Cash Discount.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
Sole Agents in Bombay.

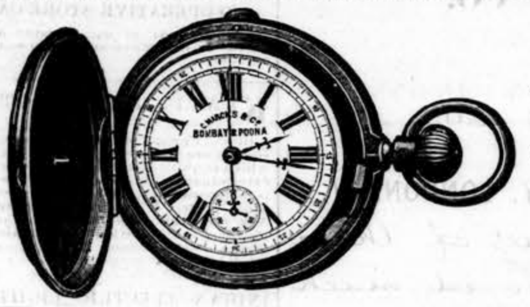
CHRONOGRAPHS & RACING WATCHES

MANUFACTURED BY

POONA, 1, East-street. } **MARCKS & CO., LIMITED.** { BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade-road.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Limited, have pleasure in acquainting their numerous Constituents that the Chronographs and Racing Watches enumerated here below are in every respect RELIABLE, DURABLE, and THE MOST PERFECT TIME-KEEPERS EVER MADE:—

Best value obtainable anywhere, Rs. 125 net cash.



C. MARCKS & Co. BOMBAY & POONA

In case, with spare glass, spare main spring, and a 2-years' guarantee.

	Rs.	a.
The Illustration represents one of our Keyless Hunting Chronograph Watches in sterling silver case. The long seconds hand is an independent one with three actions, *viz.*, starting, stopping, and flying back to zero, all of which are effected by a pressure on the button projecting near the figure 12 of the dial. The escapement is a lever one fitted with COMPENSATION balance, so as to keep accurate time in ANY climate. Price, net cash	125	0
The same works in crystal case. Net cash	110	0
A large collection of high-class Chronograph Gold Watches always in stock, varying in price from Rs. 510 to...	750	0
Watches with Chronograph hand at the back, of a cheaper quality, each at Rs. 75, 85, and	95	0

We are ready to exchange any of the above if, on receipt, not approved of. Repair executed by the most experienced Workmen at very low prices.

MARCKS & CO., LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS. &c.,
43, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST PUBLISHED.

A NEW EDITION OF THE VALUABLE COOKERY BOOK,

ENTITLED

"Good Things" Made, Said, and Done

FOR EVERY HOME AND HOUSEHOLD,
CONTAINING—
ONE HUNDRED

Excellent and Palatable HOUSEHOLD RECIPES Bound in Cloth—100 Pages—fully Illustrated. Published by

GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO., OF LEEDS, ENGLAND,

WILL BE SENT FREE to any one enclosing a One Anna Stamp, to cover Postage, to

MR. F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.

This same offer was recently made by Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co., in England, and for some weeks an average of **7,000 copies a day** were required to keep the promise, so numerous were the applicants.

The offer is unprecedented. The contents of the Book include Soups and how to flavour them with Yorkshire Relish. Fish, how to cook it and the best Sauce to use. Sauces and Gravies, how to make them, their uses, and how to flavour them with an ingredient which, while imparting a delicious flavour, promotes digestion and provokes appetite. The Sauce of Sauces—Yorkshire Relish. Rules for Roasting. Rules for Boiling. Rules for Frying. Rules for Broiling. Rules for Stewing. Rules for Baking. The Cookery of Tinned Meats. Every one in India should read page 34. Dependent as Anglo-Indians are to a great extent upon Tinned Meats, Messrs. GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & Co. have not hesitated to treat the subject *in extenso*, and are gratified to learn that their "Golden Rule for Cookery of Tinned Meats" is appreciated, and observed by all those Anglo-Indians who have consulted their Book of GOOD THINGS. Vegetables and Salads is a Chapter that every Indian Housekeeper will consult with advantage. Puddings and Pastry is well worth reading, and shows that many English dishes are well suited for India. In the Chapter on Custards and Blancmange, *a secret is imparted.*

EGG and CHEESE, including how to make an OMELETTE, will be read by all Europeans in India—and those who like good living will find in the Chapter a *wrinkle worth knowing.*

The uses of GOODALL'S QUININE WINE in Debility, Loss of Appetite, Cold in the Head, Ague, Neuralgia, Indigestion, Nervousness, and Rheumatism, and Gout, form a fitting and valuable concluding Chapter to a work that contains upwards of one hundred valuable receipts on Cooking, and which will be sent to every applicant in India who will enclose an Anna Stamp to cover the Postage.

F. T. ATKINS, ALLAHABAD, N.W.P.,
SOLE AGENT IN INDIA
FOR
GOODALL, BACKHOUSE & CO.

SEND AN ANNA STAMP. AND OBTAIN THE BOOK AT ONCE.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

CARLTON RICHD MATHEWS & Co. TRADE MARK WHISKEY

For Prices apply to CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
Shippers: RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., London.

THE "LOUIS" VELVETEE[illegible]

IS
"The favourite and most fashionable Material of the day."

The Wear of every Yard is Guaranteed
By the Manufacturer, and every yard of genuine bears the name
"LOUIS."

The strictest examiner may try every test of touch and sight without discovering that these are other than the Genoa velvets which they so closely resemble, while the peculiar arrangements resulting in the fast woven pile enable them to stand interminable and rough wear, which would ruin real velvets at four times the price. For Costumes and Trimmings it is unequalled, and in fact for all purposes in which Silk Velvet may be used we specially recommend the "LOUIS" VELVETEEN.

"LOUIS" VELVETEEN. FOR HOUSE DECORATIONS & UPHOLSTERY THE "LOUIS" VELVETEEN Is most effectual, both on account of its durability and beautiful appearance, and is admirably suited for Curtains, Table Covers, Screens, Sofa Cushions, and for covering Bookshelves, Brackets, &c., &c. For NEEDLEWORK also this Velveteen offers great advantages, as it can be procured in so many shades, and is easy to work upon—soft, rich, velvety, and durable. The "LOUIS" VELVETEEN offers a most useful material for artistic decorating at little cost.

EVERY YARD OF THE GENUINE BEARS THE NAME "LOUIS."

DEPOTS IN ENGLAND:—
LONDON: 2, CAREY LANE, E.C. MANCHESTER: 15, MAJOR STREET.

ICE-MAKING MACHINERY.

HIGHEST PRIZE AWARDED AT THE CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, AND THE ONLY SUCCESSFUL ICE MACHINES THERE.

TRANSPARENT BLOCK ICE-MAKING MACHINES.
COLD AIR MACHINES.
SNOW MAKING MACHINES.
REFRIGERATING MACHINES FOR COOLING THE AIR IN PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, BARRACKS, THEATRES, &c.

ICE COMPANIES.

MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. are prepared to enter into Contracts with responsible parties for the establishment and starting of ICE FACTORIES in any part of India, such Contracts to include the whole of the Ice Machinery, Engines, Boilers, &c. Free Delivery on the spot. Also Fixing, Starting, and Working the Ice Machinery, in full operation for one month, or longer period. MESSRS. H. J. WEST & CO. in these cases undertake all trouble and risks, and bind themselves to hand over the Plant in complete working order as a going concern.

ICE MACHINES FOR INDUSTRIAL PURPOSES.

Machines for making Half Ton of Ice upwards, constantly in hand or in stock. Ice-making offers a Lucrative Investment of Capital and time to Persons of moderate means.

H. J. WEST & CO.,

CONTRACTORS TO H. M. GOVERNMENT,
Stamford Works, 116 & 118, Southwark Bridge Road, London.

NUBIAN

LIQUID WATERPROOF
Blacking
Self-Shining. No Brushes Required.

Applied with a sponge attached to cork. Gives an instantaneous, brilliant, and elastic polish, which lasts a week in wet or dry weather. Does not injure leather nor soil the clothing. For all kinds of Boots, Shoes, and leather goods.

NUBIAN METAL POLISH Produces without labour an instantaneous polish on Brass, Copper, Britannia Metal, and Harness Accoutrements, &c. Application simple, effect lasting.

NUBIAN JAPAN BLACKING In stone bottles. For daily household use. Gives a brilliant polish.

NUBIAN PLATE POWDER, for Silver ware. ● NUBIAN HARNESS OIL & POLISH COMBINED, In stone bottles. NUBIAN PET BOOT POLISH, for Ladies' use only. Our goods obtainable everywhere.

● THE NUBIAN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 8 & 9, Hosier Lane, LONDON, ENGLAND. ●

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCH
AT Rs. 25
is the most perfect time-keeper for rough & daily use ever manufactured.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

A HIGH-CLASS ANTI-CORROSIVE

LUBRICANT

("ENGELBERT'S LUBRICATOR"),
For Cylinders, Valves, Shaftings, Bearings, &c.,
LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

Price 3s. 9d. per Gallon.

PATENTEES & SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

ENGELBERT & CO.,

BISHOPSGATE, LONDON.

AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER, BOMBAY.

ACTON'S "PROTECTOR" KNIFE POLISH
A SILVER SURFACE PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY ON CUTLERY WITHOUT WEAR FRICTION OR DUST PACKETS 3d. TINS 6d. 1/- & 2/6 EACH 72 SHOE LANE LONDON

EMERY CLOTH.
GLASS PAPER.
GENUINE EMERY
BRUNSWICK BLACK

Acton and Borman.
72, Shoe Lane,
London, E.C.

ACTON'S "ROYAL LUSTRE" BLACK LEAD
A LASTING & BRILLIANT POLISH PRODUCED IMMEDIATELY WITHOUT WASTE OR DUST 1d. 2 & 4d. PACKETS EVERYWHERE 72 SHOE LANE LONDON

The Bombay Gazette

STEAM PRESS
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

NEWSPAPER, BOOK, JOB, & FANCY PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION EXECUTED IN THE BEST STYLE.

BOOK BINDING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

MACHINE RULING, PAGING AND PERFORATING.

PRINTING IN COLORS AND GOLD

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING AND ENGRAVING.

LITHOGRAPHING AND DESIGNING.

Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies, Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game, Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese
May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,

PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEIDSIECK & CO.'S DRY MONOPOLE.

OF ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

SAMUEL RICHARDS & CO., LONDON—SOLE AGENTS FOR HEIDSIECK & CO., REIMS.

PETER MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL

PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil cannot be excelled or even equalled! This is evidenced by the continual awards (NINETEEN) whenever and wherever it is exhibited in competition with the best samples of other makers. The latest proof of this assertion was given at the **International Fisheries Exhibition, LONDON, 1883,** where some **Fifty Exhibitors** were represented, and fine specimens of Oil, from all parts of the world, shewn: but to PETER MOLLER alone was reserved the honour of the award of

TWO GOLD MEDALS.

One for the *exceedingly fine quality* of the Oil, and the other for the Process invented by him some thirty years since, and now generally adopted—but by which without the skill and experience he has acquired, being continually exercised, the *quality* of the Oil cannot be maintained, although the *appearance* may.

PETER MOLLER'S IS THE ONLY COD LIVER OIL for which the International Jury at the Fisheries Exhibition, AWARDED TWO GOLD MEDALS.

By his process the Oil is perfected in one operation. No after manipulations can restore those invaluable qualities which are lost by incautious or careless treatment: any such attempts must tend only to further deteriorate the therapeutic value of the Oil, and can alone be directed to masking a flavour which never should have existed.

The marked characterics of PETER MOLLER'S Cod Liver Oil are:—
Absolute Purity, Pristine Freshness, Easy Digestibility, Certain Efficacy,
Combined with a *very slight*, but agreeable flavour. In Capsuled Bottles only.

Of Chemists, Grocers, &c. REGISTERED MÖLLER'S COD LIVER OIL TRADE MARK And Stores & Godowns Everywhere. 4/84

NOTICES.

USE THE ORIGINAL & ONLY GENUINE WRIGHT'S COAL TAR SOAP
AN ELEGANT TOILET SOAP
TABLETS 6d & 1/- BOXES 1/6
PRESCRIBED BY THE ENTIRE MEDICAL PROFESSION FOR THE CURE OF SKIN DISEASES. PROTECTS FROM MEASLES, SMALL POX & SCARLET FEVER
W. V. WRIGHT & Co. SOUTHWARK, LONDON

ALLAN'S ANTI-FAT

PURELY VEGETABLE, Perfectly Harmless Will reduce from two to five pounds per week, acts on the food in the stomach, preventing its conversion into fat. BOTANIC MEDICINE CO., Proprietors, 3, New Oxford-street, London, England. Sold by all Chemists.

NOTICES.

COUGHS COLDS
Influenza, Whooping Cough,
Catarrh, Tickling Cough, Acute or Chronic Bronchitis,
Hoarseness or Extinction of the Voice,
RAPIDLY CURED BY
VAUQUELIN'S SYRUP AND PASTE

The **PASTE**, on account of its easy use and agreeable taste, is a valuable remedy for persons who travel or those whose occupations keep them out of doors.

Beware of Imitations.

In PARIS, VAUQUELIN-DESLAURIERS, Chemists, AND AT ALL THE PRINCIPAL CHEMISTS' IN THE UNIVERSE.
General Dépôt for British India: at Messrs. E. PLOMER & Co.'s Pharmaceutical Chemists' Combermere House, SIMLA and LAHORE (Panjab).

Printed and Published by the Proprietor, GRATTAN GEARY, at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press, Rampart Row, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co.